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FRUIT Situation

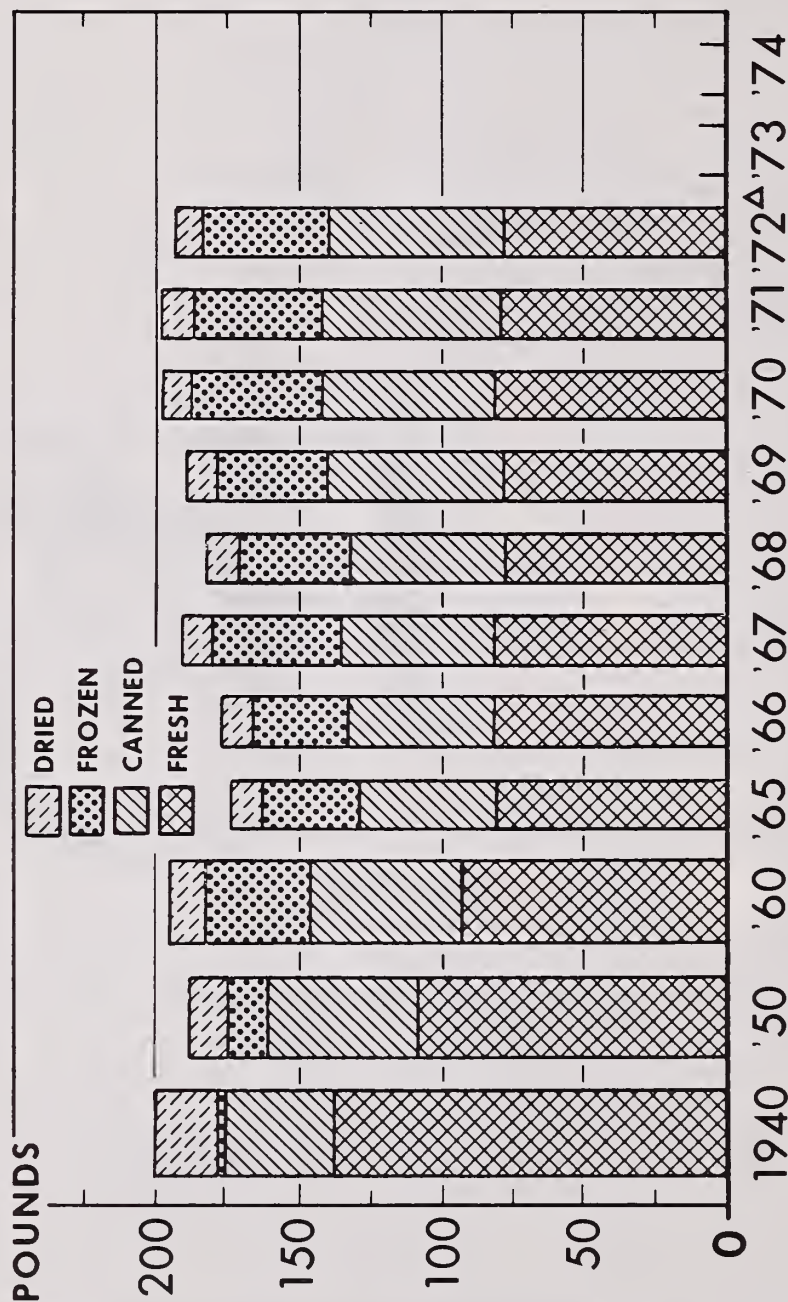


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PER CAPITA FRUIT CONSUMPTION*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 5/15-73 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

THE FRUIT SITUATION

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Approved by
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SUMMARY

Supplies of most fresh deciduous fruits for 1973/74 marketing are expected to be substantially larger than last season. Production for 1973 may total about one-fifth above last year's utilized production of 8.4 million tons, but only slightly above 1971. Fresh citrus supplies during late summer and early fall will be moderately smaller than a year ago. The 1973/74 crop has been developing well to date. Total supplies of processed noncitrus fruits are increasing, but will hold moderately tight for the new marketing season.

Noncitrus

Total peach production is expected to be 10 percent larger than last season's crop of 2.4 billion pounds. The California Clingstone crop, mostly for processing, is forecast to be 9 percent more than last year's utilized production. The apple crop will be slightly larger than in 1972, pear production will be above the relatively light 1972 output, and the grape crop will be sharply larger.

Despite larger total supplies in prospect, fresh market prices for most deciduous fruits early in the season were above the levels of a year ago. Prices of fresh apples, pears, and grapes will decline seasonally in late summer and fall. Also, peach prices will be lower than the high prices of last September due to heavier supplies of fresh peaches from the Mid-Atlantic area.

Contract prices or price agreements for most fruits produced for processing are being negotiated at higher than year-earlier levels. Substantially smaller carry-ins of most processed noncitrus fruits, coupled with expected continued strong domestic and foreign demand and inflationary pressures, are likely to keep prices received by growers slightly to substantially higher than last year's levels.

The 1973/74 pack of canned fruits will probably be substantially larger than last season's small output of 80.5 million cases. However, at the start of the 1973/74 season, canners' stocks of noncitrus items are much below year-earlier levels and several items, such as applesauce, peaches, cherries, and fruit cocktail, are the smallest in several years. Thus, even with a substantial increase in expected pack, total supplies of canned fruit this season will not be larger. Output of canned apple slices and applesauce may be

down a little, in view of the slightly smaller crop expected in the East, where processing usage is important.

Output of dried fruit in 1973/74 will increase smartly. Inventories need to be rebuilt, not only to meet strong domestic demand, but also to fulfill export demand which appears to be strong for both raisins and prunes.

A small to moderate decrease is likely in the 1973 frozen fruit pack mainly because of substantially decreased output of tart cherries. However, deliveries of strawberries to freezers indicate that this year's pack of frozen strawberries will be up. Current indications are that the pack of other frozen berries will also be up.

Before September 12, only raw product price increases may be passed on through the marketing channels on a dollar-for-dollar basis. However, after September 12, some additional increased processing costs for all fruitpackers may be passed through

marketing channels on the basis of total revenues for the product line. Liberalizing of Phase IV restrictions should encourage a more orderly market flow of canned and frozen fruit.

Citrus

Through early fall, supplies of fresh citrus, most of which are from California, will be smaller than a year earlier. Lemon prices have risen sharply recently, and orange and grapefruit prices will advance seasonally until November.

Reflecting record citrus production in 1972/73, output of most processed citrus items is up considerably. Movement of processed citrus products was aided this season by relatively stable prices. With substantially larger current stocks on hand, the carryover of processed citrus products at the end of the current season will be well above year-earlier levels.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

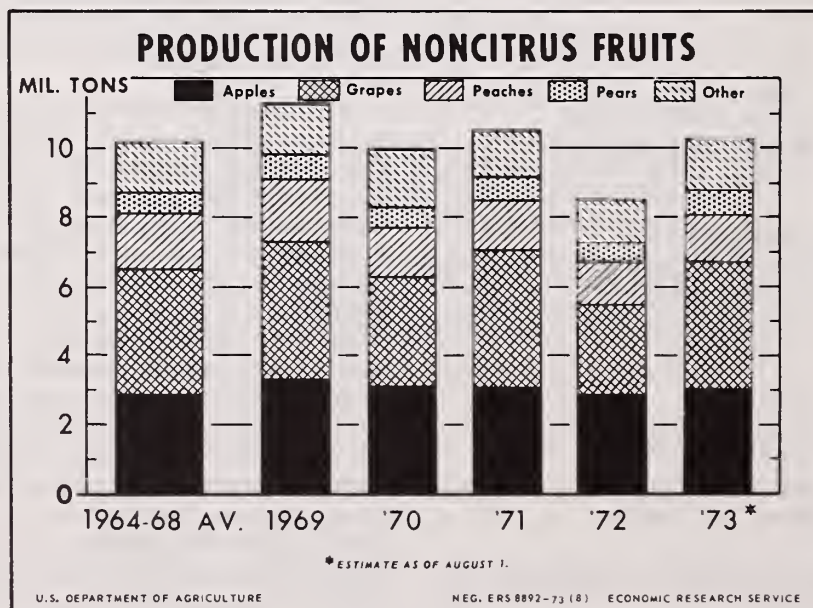
NONCITRUS FRUIT

Apples

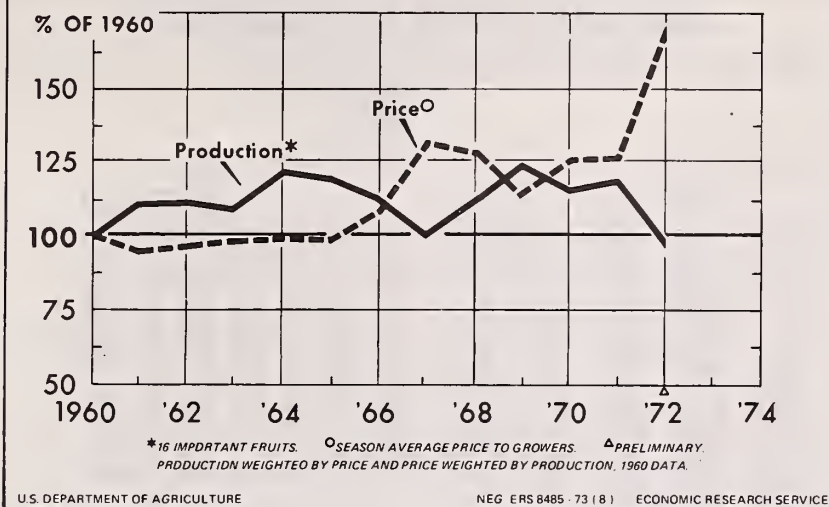
The expected 1973 U.S. commercial apple crop of 6,056 million pounds is 4 percent larger than last year's utilized production, but about equal to that of 1971. Production of Delicious, the major variety, is forecast at 2,057 million pounds, 21 percent more than last season. Golden Delicious, the second leading variety, is expected to total 944 million

pounds, up 3 percent from 1972. Production of McIntosh and Jonathans will substantially decline (15 and 10 percent respectively), while production of Rome Beauty will be about the same as a year ago.

If ideal growing conditions continue in Western producing areas, output will be nearly a third above last year's level which will more than offset expected declines in Central and Eastern States. Washington, the leading apple producing State, is expected to have



NONCITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION AND PRICES



Regional apple production

Area	Utilized		Indicated 1973
	1971	1972	
	<i>Billion pounds</i>	<i>Billion pounds</i>	<i>Billion pounds</i>
East	2.90	2.53	2.46
Central States	1.25	1.25	.94
West	1.93	2.03	2.66
Total U.S. . .	6.08	5.81	6.06

record crop of 1,700 million pounds, up nearly a quarter above last year, while California's crop should approximate last year's utilized production. Production in other Western States will be higher than in 1971 and substantially larger than last year's light crop.

Following unusually severe spring weather conditions, production in the Central States will be down by a quarter from a year ago. In Michigan, the anticipated crop will be 500 million pounds, nearly a third lower than last year's utilized production, due in part to record low freezing temperatures while apples were in full bloom, followed by a period of poor pollination.

The East should have a 3 percent smaller crop. A 6 to 7 percent lower crop in New York will more than offset expected increases in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. North Carolina and Virginia expect crops virtually equal to last years's utilization.

Utilization of 1972 Crop

During the past 3 crop years, the share of utilized apple production consumed fresh continued to be

relatively stable, accounting for about 57 percent. Apples used for making juice accounted for about 18 percent of the total utilized crop for the past two seasons, while canned products took about 17 percent, a 1 percentage point drop from 1971. Utilization of apples for frozen products took 4 percent, up slightly during the past year, while dried products used about 2 percent. Use in the "other" category, which includes vinegar, wine, jam, jelly, and apple butter, remained stable at about 2 percent.

Exports Exceed Imports

Fresh apple exports in the 1972/73 season increased 27 percent to 149.3 million pounds. Canada received nearly 38 percent of the exports while the European markets took 31 percent—23.4 million pounds more than a year earlier. The shorter 1972 apple crop in the European Community, about 16 percent below that of 1971, and the dollar devaluation enhanced U.S. exports to Europe this past year. Furthermore, Argentina, an important winter-spring supplier to Northern Europe also had a short crop.

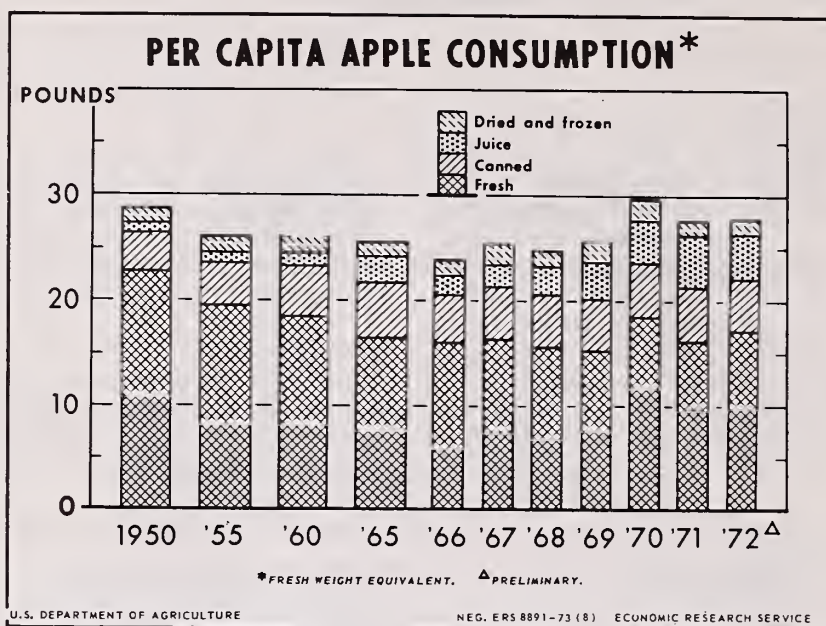
Imports of fresh apples totaled nearly 107 million pounds, 38 percent higher than the year before. During the first 6 months of 1973, imports were 20 percent higher than during the same period last year. Imports of apple juice were down drastically, running 56 percent less than during the same period last year. France, the leading supplier cut their shipments from 8 million gallons last year to 1 million gallons during the first half of 1973.

Consumption Steady

Per capita consumption of apples and apple products (fresh equivalent) during 1972 remained

virtually unchanged, approximately 28 pounds. Consumption of fresh apples increased moderately to

17.2 pounds, but consumption of canned apples, juices, and dried products declined.



Prices Higher

Season average prices received by apple growers for the 1972 crop were 30 percent higher than for the previous year. The estimated U.S. grower price for all sales was 6.4 cents per pound. The sharpest advance occurred in the Eastern States where prices increased about 40 percent.

The prices which apple growers receive during the 1973 marketing season are influenced by many factors. Early season prices may average above last year's level as a result of smaller supplies in the Central and Eastern States. Furthermore, the sharply lower stocks of processed apple products will be replenished by packers in these regions. The carry-in of canned apples and applesauce the current season is expected to be the lowest in recent years. But with prospective heavier supplies from the late States, notably Washington, grower prices later in this season may not reach the unusually high levels attained last season.

Grapes

Winery Demand Strong

U.S. grape production is forecast at 3.7 million tons, an increase of 45 percent over the abbreviated 1972 crop. California's estimated 3.4 million tons is 51 percent more than last year's crop. Crop development was enhanced by near ideal growing conditions during spring and early summer. Raisin grape varieties, produced solely in California and

accounting for almost two-thirds of the State's total grape crop, are expected to increase 54 percent above the small 1972 crop. Estimated table variety production in California is 420,000 tons, or 53 percent higher than last year. Wine varieties are expected to make up 26 percent of the California crop with production 43 percent over the 1972 crop. The forecasted 900,000 tons would be a new record for wine varieties and would exceed the previous high of 775,000 tons in 1969.

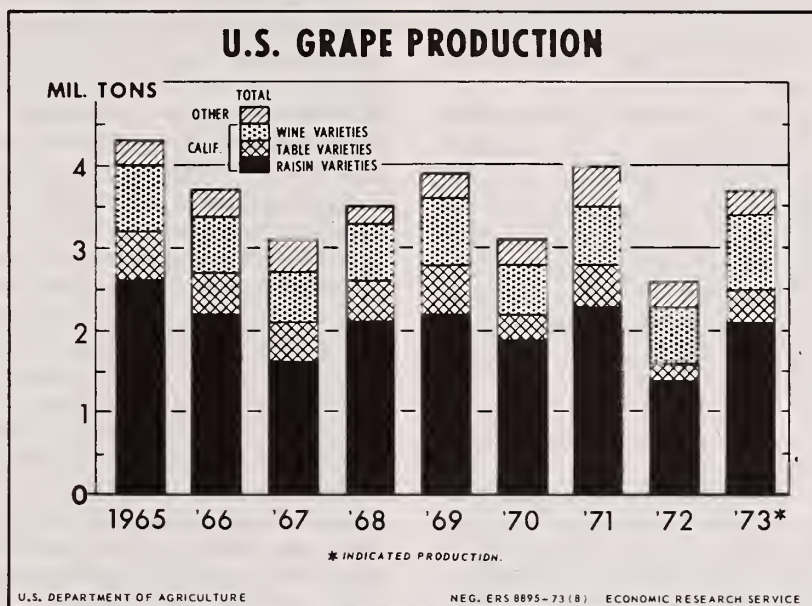
Eastern Grape Crop Moderately Larger

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan will produce an estimated 6 percent of the Nation's grapes. Estimated production in New York at 137,000 tons is one-third larger than last year's; Pennsylvania's production will be up 9 percent, Ohio's may be up a quarter; and in Michigan, where a mid-May freeze severely reduced crop expectations, production is estimated to be 57 percent lower than last season. The majority of these grapes are Concordes which have been mostly crushed for canned juice and frozen concentrate. In recent seasons, increasing quantities of Concordes have been moving to the wineries. Winery demand has helped boost grape prices in the East as well as in California. One New York winery is offering growers as much as \$200 per ton for a limited amount of Concordes. This price would compare with previous high prices in the \$150-per-ton range for juice in other recent seasons.

Most of the U.S. grape crop is crushed for wine—slightly less than 60 percent of each of the last

two crops. In California, about 94 percent of the wine varieties were crushed last season. The remainder was shipped fresh. More than half of California's raisin and table varieties were also crushed for wine

last season. The second most important outlet for grapes, raisin production, accounted for approximately 17 percent of 1972 U.S. grape production, compared with 22 percent in 1971.



Fresh usage accounted for about 14 percent of 1972 U.S. grape production, while 8 percent was used for juice and less than 2 percent was canned.

Last season's average grape prices were substantially higher in most producing areas. The U.S. average was \$150 per ton, up about 60 percent from last season. Prices varied greatly by producing area, variety of grape, and uses of grapes. The average price for California raisin varieties was \$112 per ton, up two-thirds from the previous season. Wine varieties averaged \$216 per ton, up 55 percent, and table varieties averaged \$149 per ton, up 57 percent. In Arizona, where the grape crop is primarily used fresh, last season's price averaged \$555 per ton, up 9 percent.

The California raisin price agreement for the 1973/74 season has not been firmly established at this writing. Despite the sharp increase in production expected for raisin varieties—54 percent, to a total of 2.1 million tons—the probability of lower prices paid by raisin packers is small due to a number of factors. According to trade sources, production could conceivably result in a pack of about 172,000 tons of Natural Thompson raisins, compared to last year's record low production of 91,000 tons. However, wineries will be actively bidding for raisin grapes. With sharply increasing consumption of domestic wines, more than half of the raisin variety crop was crushed for wine during each of the past 2 years. There are trade indications that some wineries will pay up to \$600 per ton (dried basis) to the growers.

Last season's average price paid by raisin packers was \$541 per ton. Further price strength is likely due to the need to rebuild inventories. Raisin inventories at the close of the 1972/73 marketing season were severely depleted according to trade sources. In addition, worldwide crops of seedless grapes which are best for drying are below normal. Heavy rains and flooding during the Sultana raisin harvest cut Australian dried vine fruit production down to nearly half the 1972 crop. Mediterranean producers have also suffered weather damage.

Shipments of table grapes were running behind year-ago levels at midsummer, since harvest dates this year are near normal, compared with last year's early harvest. F.o.b. prices ranged from slightly lower to slightly higher than last season, depending on variety and quality. As the market for competing uses of table grapes (particularly grapes crushed for wine) continues to grow, prices will probably remain at levels slightly higher than a year ago.

Peaches

Production of peaches will be a tenth more than last year but 7 percent less than the quantity used in 1971. Omitting California clingstones, which are mostly canned, the balance of the crop may total 1.3 million pounds, again a tenth more than in 1972, but substantially less than in 1971.

The distribution of these potential fresh market supplies differs markedly from 1972. Southeastern production, largely from South Carolina and

Georgia, has been substantially less this year. Combined production in the Northeastern states has been sharply above the freeze damaged 1972 crop. In the Midwest, freeze damage has again reduced 1973 output, but Michigan, the leading State in this region, will have 50 million pounds to sell, compared with only 10 million in 1972. The California freestone crop will be 5 percent larger than a year earlier.

Fresh market prices early in the shipping season averaged higher than last year, but heavier supplies resulted in lower prices during August. Prices are expected to rise seasonally in early September, but remain below a year ago. By the end of July, most Eastern and California shipping points were reporting prices below the corresponding weeks of 1972. Mid-August fresh market shipping-point prices for $\frac{3}{4}$ -bushel cartons were ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.50 compared with \$6.50 to \$7.50 last year.

This was one of the few times in recent years that California clingstone growers have not "green dropped" part of their potential crop. This was because the supply of packed fruit remaining in canners' hands on June 1 was the smallest in years—only 1.6 million cases. This supply compared with 3.9 million cases on June 1, 1972, and was only a fraction of the excessive supply of 8.3 million cases which burdened the industry back in 1970. Despite the good fortune of having a manageable 1973 crop, the industry has not been without its problems this season. Packing began in mid-July, but shipments were held up pending the result of grower-packer price negotiations. For No. 1 canning peaches, the growers' association had asked \$110 per ton (up from \$75 a year earlier)—but canners rejected the offer twice. The settlement finally reached for the 1973 crop is based on the quality of delivered fruit to processors. Prices have ranged from a high of \$106 per ton for deliveries with 5 percent of fewer general defects to \$80 for deliveries where defects run 15 to 20 percent. In addition, the percentage of culls has been running higher, and a strike of cannery workers which lasted about a week disrupted operations during the active pack period. By mid-August, California processors had received nearly a fourth more raw product than a year earlier.

Should the 1973 pack of canned clings fully reflect the 9 percent larger available raw tonnage, the resulting total supply of 25 million cases (24-2½'s) would be about the same as the moderate quantity available last season. Total movement in the 1972/73 shipping season amounted to 23.5 million cases. A similar level of shipping activity would again suggest another small carryover and a tight supply position in 1973/74. In other recent seasons when supplies were burdensome, as many as 28.8 million cases moved to market.

The export market will tend to strengthen the demand for canned clings. Exports in the 1972/73

season amounted to 2.6 million cases (24-2½'s)—the same as the previous season when the total supply was larger. Trade sources note a strong export demand for the new pack with offers up to \$1 per case above domestic list prices.

The carryover of canned freestone peaches was less than 200,000 cases, and virtually all supplies were moved. Most of the 1973 pack will be coming from a California crop only moderately larger than a year ago. The 1973/74 supply will probably be less than the 3.5 million cases shipped the previous season, not to mention the heavier movement of more than 5 million cases in recent years. The freestone peach pack has been declining in recent years, and prospects for 1973/74 suggest that consumers will need to switch to other canned fruits, especially pears and apple products. The annual pack of canned freestones is not large, running about a sixth or seventh as large as the cling packs of recent years.

Storage stocks of frozen peaches on July 1 were less than half the supplies on hand the same date in either of the 2 previous seasons. With a strong demand for fresh fruit, and possibly a 10 percent larger crop in the West, the 1973 pack will provide a modest supply which can easily be absorbed by the trade. The carryover of 9 million pounds plus the anticipated 1973 pack would yield a smaller supply than that at the beginning of the 1972/73 marketing season.

For the 1972 crop, (omitting the cling peaches of California) 77 percent of the crop was used fresh, 12 percent was canned, 5 percent frozen, about 3 percent dried, and another 3 percent went for miscellaneous uses including preserves and brandy.

Pears

Crop Up Sharply

As of August 1, total 1973 pear production was estimated 724,400 tons, 19 percent above last year's small crop, but only 2 percent more than the utilized production in 1971. Prospects point to production increases for all Western States. The Michigan pear crop was hurt by early spring frosts and poor pollinating weather. Adverse weather this spring also reduced crop prospects in Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Bartlett production, which usually comprises about three-fourths of the U.S. crop, is expected to be 19 percent larger than last year. Three-fourths of last year's Bartlett crop was canned. Production of other pears in the Pacific Coast States, principally fall and winter varieties, is expected to be 34 percent above a year ago. Output from other Western States (Idaho, Colorado, and Utah) is also expected to be above last year's disastrous crop loss, but these increases are not large enough to offset the decreases in Michigan, New York, Connecticut, and to a lesser extent, Pennsylvania.

Early Season Prices Higher

California's harvest of Bartlett pears got underway a little later than last season's early start. Through mid-August, fresh volume shipped from the State had been approximately 24 percent below a year earlier. California Sacramento Valley f.o.b. Bartlett prices were about the same as year-earlier levels. Processing prices of \$110 per ton for No. 1 Bartletts in the Pacific Northwest and \$115 per ton have been established in California. These are slightly above year-ago levels in spite of a substantially larger crop. Thus, even with such a large crop, average Bartlett pear prices to growers are not likely to decline materially. However, the prospective sharp increase in production of winter pears in the Northwest may weaken the late-season market.

Stocks of canned pears on June 1 were sharply smaller than a year ago and the smallest in five years. However, with a 19-percent increase in Bartlett production, total pack is expected to be substantially above year-earlier levels. Thus, this season's total supply will probably be somewhat larger than last year's, but below the 1971/72 season's supply. Average wholesale prices for canned pears were moderately to substantially higher than year-earlier levels throughout the past marketing season.

Exports Down, Imports Up

During July 1972-June 1973, U.S. exports of fresh pears declined to around 53.6 million pounds, 5 percent below a year earlier. Last season's decline in production of both Pacific Coast Bartlett and winter pears was a major factor in the export reduction. Canada, the principal importer of U.S. pears, remained relatively steady, but exports to Europe were down sharply. Because of a 59 percent decline in the Argentine crop in 1972, our shipments to Latin American markets increased moderately from a year ago.

During the same period, U.S. imports of fresh pears increased to approximately 33.6 million pounds, slightly more than double year-earlier levels. When domestic supplies were down sharply, Australia, with a bumper 1972 pear crop, was our leading supplier and posted a sizeable gain over a year earlier.

Cherries

Large Crop of Sweeties

Total sweet cherry production, at 145,660 tons, is 53 percent higher than last year's small utilized production and slightly higher than the 1971 crop. Output in the Western States, at 124,600 tons is nearly double that of a year ago, while production in the three Great Lake States is down substantially from last year's utilized production.

Higher production in the West increased fresh

shipments by the end of July and resulted in f.o.b. prices moderately to substantially lower than a year earlier. Although the volume of crop shipped fresh during the 1973 season is not yet known, fresh utilization accounted for nearly 45 percent of last year's crop. Brining outlets accounted for 43 percent of the 1972 sweet cherry crop.

Short Supplies of Tart Cherries

The U.S. tart cherry crop is placed at 85,400 tons, down about 37 percent from last year's utilized crop. Total production for the Great Lake States, which accounted for 83 percent of the total U.S. crop, is 70,500 tons—down nearly 50 percent from last year's utilized level. In Michigan, the leading State, production is down 53 percent from the 107,000 tons used in 1972. In Colorado, Utah, and Oregon, total production of 14,900 tons is substantially higher than last year's short crop.

Freezing accounted for 61 percent of the 1972 utilized crop, compared with 66 percent in 1971. Cannery used 36 percent in 1972. The remaining small volume was shipped fresh.

At the beginning of the current pack year, inventories of both frozen and canned tart cherries were down substantially from a year ago. The carry-in for frozen items was down a third compared with last year, while stocks in canners' hands on July 1 were the lowest in history—only 13,000 actual cases.

These stocks, coupled with a short crop, indicate domestic supplies will be extremely tight this season. Early unofficial reports indicated that packers are offering new packs of 6/10's at \$14.56, up sharply compared with a year ago. One trade source indicated that West German interests are offering upward of \$14 per case of 6/10's for available product.

Nectarines, Plums, and Prunes

The 1973 California nectarine crop was estimated at 85,000 tons, slightly below 1972, but 23 percent above 1971. The fresh market is the principal outlet for nectarines. With harvesting later than last season, fresh market shipments through mid-August were nearly a fifth below a year earlier. But, recent California shipping-point prices have averaged substantially lower than last season. This reflects seasonally heavier supplies of competing fruits. In mid-August, the shipping-point price of late LeGrands size 88 and larger was \$3.75 at Fresno-Central, San Joaquin Valley, California, compared to \$5.00 a year earlier.

California's plum crop is forecast at 105,000 tons, 9 percent more than last year's utilized crop and 4 percent above 1971. Crops matured later than normal this season and quality was generally good. By mid-August, shipments had not caught up with a year earlier. Prices fell sharply between late July and mid-

August as supplies increased seasonally. August prices averaged below a year earlier.

Production of prunes and plums in Michigan, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is expected to total 75,000 tons, 77 percent above the 1972's small crop, but 15 percent less than 1971. This production will consist mostly of prunes but will include small quantities of plums. The fresh market and canning account for most of the prunes and plums produced in the Northwest and in Michigan. More than two-thirds of the crop was used fresh in 1972 with most of the remainder used for canning. Dried and frozen prunes and plums usually account for only minor quantities. Grower prices have not been established for the 1973 fruit crop, but with a negligible carryover, prices are not expected to decline substantially.

Dried prune production in California is expected to be 170,000 tons. Production of this size would be more than double last year's low crop and 30 percent above 1971's utilized crop. The August 1 carryover of dried prunes has been estimated at 6,000 tons. This is only 15 percent of the carryover a year ago and a record low level. Demand for dried prunes has been good in both domestic and foreign markets. Thus, total pack is expected to be sharply above a year ago in order to refill the domestic and export pipelines. Therefore no surplus is in prospect.

Negotiations are still in progress regarding grower prices for new-crop prunes. Average wholesale prices for dried prunes were substantially higher than year-earlier levels throughout the past marketing season. Prices could have gone even higher if there were no price controls. Thus, even with such a large California crop, prune prices are not likely to decline substantially.

Strawberries

Total domestic production for 1973 has been estimated at 4.6 million pounds, virtually the same as in 1972 but 12 percent less than in 1971. In the first 6 months of this year, fresh strawberry imports were 31.7 million pounds, 14 percent less than a year ago. Practically all these imports came from Mexico. With larger quantities of the domestic crop moving to freezers this season, fresh supplies from both domestic and foreign sources have been smaller. As a

Strawberry deliveries for freezing to August 4

State	1972	1973
	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
California	47.9	82.7
Michigan	7.6	5.3
Oregon	50.9	47.8
Washington	18.4	14.3
Total 4 States ...	124.8	150.1

result, fresh market berry prices received by growers increased for the second year in succession. Prices in June were 11 percent more than a year earlier, and the July price was up 17 percent to 32.3¢ per pound.

The increased pace of processing helped to move July 1 stocks to 165 million pounds—4 percent more than at the same date a year earlier but moderately less than 2 years ago. In addition total imports of the frozen product mostly from Mexico during the first 6 months of this year reached 87.5 million pounds—almost a third more than the comparable period a year earlier. B.L.S. wholesale prices for frozen berries in July were \$3.51 per dozen 10-ounce packages—up from \$3.25 a year earlier. The increased supplies thus far are not enough to put downward pressure on prices. The market for frozen strawberries will likely continue strong, and further price rises are expected.

Frozen strawberry imports

Year	Jan.-June	Total
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
1967	52.5	74.7
1968	55.7	75.2
1969	70.0	93.0
1970	83.5	109.7
1971	64.6	84.6
1972	66.1	85.2
1973	87.5	

Blueberries

A trade source indicates sharply larger blueberry crops in Michigan and New Jersey. Grower prices in Michigan were established at 34¢ per pound, compared with 33¢ last year. U.S. frozen blueberry stocks on July 1 were larger than a year earlier, but the strong demand for pie fruit is keeping new pack prices slightly above last year's levels. New Jersey is expected to pack a record 9 to 10 million pounds this season—2.5 million more than last year. The U.S. pack of frozen blueberries has varied considerably during the past 10 years, ranging from 22 to 38 million pounds. The present outlook suggests a 1973 pack close to the upper level of this range.

Cranberries

The nation's cranberry crop is forecast at 2.2 million barrels, 4 percent more than 1972, but down the same percentage from 1971. While the 1971 production was large, only 73 percent or 1.6 million barrels of the crop was used fresh or for processing.

Last year 2.0 million pounds were used, of which 1.6 million barrels were processed and the remainder was used fresh. Of the large quantity used in 1972, the fresh market share was the smallest since 1968. Processing continues to make long term gains.

TREE NUTS

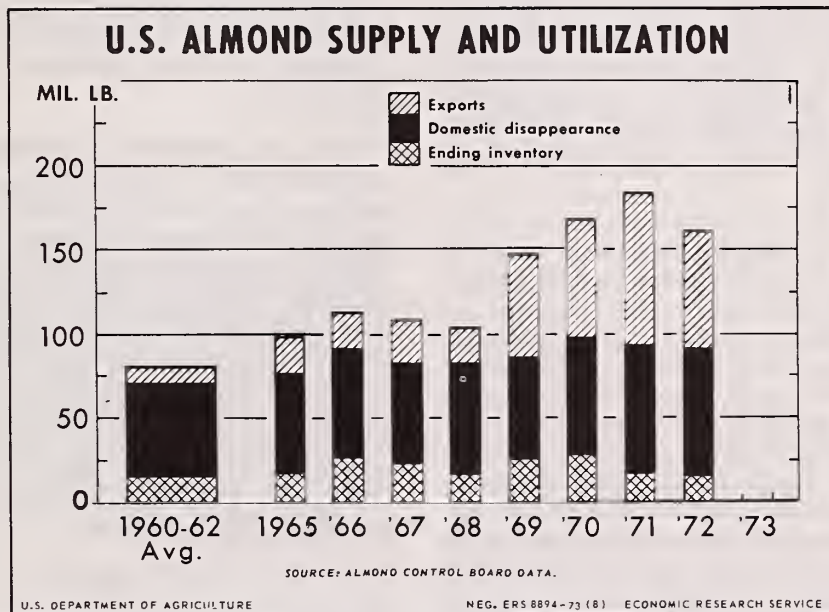
Almonds

Prospective production of almonds in California is 130,000 tons, 4 percent above 1972 but 3 percent less than the 1971 crop. Nuts have sized well and appear larger than last year. The size of the 1973 crop illustrates the continued upward trend in line with a steady long-term upward trend in bearing acreage. In the last 10 years, California almond bearing acreage has more than doubled. Harvest is usually most active from mid-August to mid-October.

Despite the larger supply, the industry is optimistic

about marketing prospects. The carryover from the 1972/73 season is small, domestic demand is strong, and with a devalued dollar, Europeans plan to buy heavily from the new crop. Adverse weather has severely dampened the prospects for 1973 foreign almond production. Italy, Spain, and other principal foreign almond producing countries, expect sharply smaller crops.

Prices received by almond growers were sharply higher for the 1972 crop. The average inshell price was \$785 per ton, compared with \$650 for the 1971 crop. With well sustained domestic and foreign demand for the 1973 crop in prospect, almond prices are expected to hold substantially higher this season.



Walnuts

The 1973 walnut output in California and Oregon is estimated at 145,500 tons, 25 percent more than last year and 7 percent more than in 1971. California accounts for almost all of the tonnage, with production 25 percent above last year's small utilized crop. The California walnut crop is developing well and the set and sizes appear very good. Harvest usually starts in California during September; in Oregon, during October. In continuing its downward production trend, Oregon's crop is expected to be 37 percent less than last year.

According to the Walnut Control Board, domestic and foreign inshell walnut shipments during 1972/73, amounted to 78 million pounds, 3 percent more than a year ago. Shipments to the domestic market were down moderately, but exports moved up sharply. During this period, the domestic market accounted for approximately 60 percent of inshell walnut shipments.

The bulk of the U.S. shelled walnut crop is also utilized domestically. Although shelled imports were up substantially, they still contribute only a nominal share to the total supply. The ending inventory on June 30 was approximately 16 million pounds shelled—the lowest in years.

Prices received by U.S. walnut growers were sharply higher for the 1972 crop. The season average price was \$558 per ton, up 33 percent from a year earlier. New-crop prices have not yet been established. Even with a substantially large crop, prices for the new crop are expected to remain relatively firm at least until the first of the year.

Other Tree Nuts

The first crop forecast for pecans and filberts will be released in the September issue of Crop Production on September 11. Trade sources note that the pecan crop in all the major producing states is in generally good condition. Industry observers expect the crop to be

about half again as large as the reduced volume of 1972. A gain of this size would be welcome, as no supplies are currently available.

FRESH CITRUS

Oranges

Smaller Remaining Supplies of California Valencias

Although Florida Valencias have been marketed later than usual this summer, California Valencias still comprise the main fresh market supply of oranges during summer and early fall. This will continue until new-crop Florida oranges and California Navels become available in October. Movement of California-Arizona Valencias for both fresh and processing uses thus far this season has been heavier than a year ago. In early August, California Valencias remaining for harvest were approximately one-fifth below a year earlier.

Orange Prices Up

Despite a larger California Valencia crop, f.o.b. prices for California Valencias for fresh shipment have been substantially higher than a year ago. In early August, California shipping point Valencia prices for fresh shipment averaged \$1.25 per carton 72-113's above a year ago. In view of smaller supplies of fresh oranges remaining for marketing this summer and early fall, prices are expected to continue above year-earlier levels. Retail prices for fresh oranges have held substantially above a year ago and are expected to remain firm until the new season gets underway in October. During the first 6 months of 1973, BLS reported retail prices for oranges averaged about a dollar per dozen or 10 percent above a year earlier.

Exports Down, Imports Up

U.S. exports of fresh oranges and tangerines from November 1972 through June 1973 totaled 6.1 million boxes—9 percent less than during the same period of 1971/72. The decrease reflected primarily the 14 percent reduction in shipments to Canada.

Despite a record orange crop, imports of fresh oranges during the first 6 months of 1973 totaled 808,000 boxes, up about 41 percent from last year. Mexico, the chief source of imports, contributed most of the increase. Imports from Israel were also up substantially.

Grapefruit

Summer Supplies Light

Grapefruit remaining for late summer marketing is very light as usual, with most supplies originating in

Southern California. This season's California grapefruit crop was slightly smaller than a year ago. Supplies will continue light until harvest of new-crop Florida grapefruit starts in late September.

Grapefruit Prices Up

As the grapefruit season is approaching its end, U.S. on-tree returns to growers for fresh market grapefruit have advanced seasonally in recent months, but still were materially below a year ago. Demand for fresh grapefruit appears to be lagging slightly behind the pace of last season. Through early August this season total fresh grapefruit unloads in 41 major markets were 5 percent less than a year earlier. In view of the limited remaining supply, grapefruit prices are expected to continue upward until the new season but probably will not reach the unusually high levels reported a year ago.

Exports Up

Fresh grapefruit exports during September-June this season were 4.7 million boxes, approximately the same as a year ago. Shipments to Japan continue strong, while exports to Canada were below a year earlier. Canada purchased 42 percent of U.S. fresh grapefruit exports in 1971/72, but received only a third this September-June. Exports to Japan accounted for approximately one-half of U.S. exports and have been higher since Japan's liberalization of grapefruit import restrictions. The increases in exports to Japan were more than offset by decreases in exports to Canada. Exports to the European Community, although relatively small, were also up 45 percent from a year ago.

Lemons

Summer Supplies Down

The 1972/73 California-Arizona lemon crop, now largely harvested, is expected to be a record 22.5 million boxes, 35 percent more than in the last season. In early August, remaining supplies, most of which are California lemons, were materially below a year ago. Through early August, shipments to processing outlets were well above last year as frost damaged fruit continued to require a high elimination rate at the packinghouse. Movement to fresh markets was also up substantially from a year ago, though accounting for a smaller share of the total crop. According to the Lemon Administrative Committee, the 1973/74 crop to be used fresh is estimated to be about 16 percent below last season's crop. This is essentially due to the reduced production in Central California following a severe frost year.

Prices Lower

Fresh lemon prices advanced seasonally in June but turned down again in July to \$4.54 a box, 21

percent below a year ago. Unloads of fresh lemons so far this season have been slightly below last season and are expected to decline seasonally from now until the new season gets underway in October. In light of smaller supplies of fresh lemons remaining for marketing this summer and early fall, prices are expected to remain seasonally high at levels below a year earlier.

Exports Continue Heavy

Exports of fresh lemons continued heavy in May and June and total exports for these 2 months were well above the corresponding period a year ago. In the first 8 months of the 1972/73 season (November-June), fresh lemon and lime exports totaled 3.9 million boxes, 44 percent above a year earlier. Increased shipments were reported to all usual export areas, with Japan accounting for 42 percent of exports.

PROCESSED CITRUS

Record Output in 1972/73 Season

The Florida citrus packing season finished later than usual because of the large orange crop, a slightly later season, and limited labor availability. Output of most processed citrus items in Florida was substantially larger than a year earlier. Heavy processing use of California Valencias was also reported since frost damaged fruit in Central California continues to result in heavy culling rate at packinghouses. The packing season in Texas also finished later than usual. Texas packed nearly 9.9 million cases (24/303) of canned citrus products, up more than one-fourth from last season. Carryover of most processed citrus products will be above year-earlier levels. August 11 total stocks of canned products were 13.5 million cases (No. 2 basis), 17 percent above last year and 70 percent more than 2 years ago.

Frozen Concentrates

With the Florida packing season at an end, Florida's 1972/73 output of frozen concentrated orange juice to mid-August totaled about 175.3 million gallons, 31 percent above the record pack of 134 million gallons in 1971/72. Demand for frozen concentrate has been very strong. Total movement so far this season has been one-fifth more than a year ago. Exports of frozen orange concentrate for the season through June have been nearly a third more than a year earlier. But with a carry-in 24 percent larger than last year, and a heavy pack, Florida packers' stocks of frozen concentrated orange juice on August 4 were 94 million gallons, 23 million gallons above the heavy stocks on hand a year earlier. Thus, it appears that carryover at the end of the current

season will be well above year-earlier levels.

Grower prices for Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate have advanced seasonally during the recent weeks, but averaged sharply below those of a year ago. In early August spot price for oranges for frozen concentrate were reported at \$2.37 per box, compared with \$2.65 for a comparable period a year earlier. F.o.b. prices for frozen concentrate have declined from \$1.88 to \$1.61 per dozen 6-ounce can (unadvertised brands) since May when Florida citrus packers offered an off-invoice promotion allowance. However, retail prices have averaged almost the same as last year. For the first 6 months of 1973, they averaged 25.1 cents per 6-ounce can compared with 25 cents during the same period in 1972.

Excluding reprocessed gallonage, the 1972/73 pack of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice had reached 8.7 million gallons as of August 11, slightly less than at the same time last season. Movement of frozen concentrate through August 11 reached 5.5 million gallons, 17 percent above last year. But, with a substantially larger carry-in added to the 1972/73 pack, Florida packers' supplies of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice in inventory on August 11 stood at 6.1 million gallons, an increase of 15 percent over a year ago.

Chilled Products

Although a record orange crop was produced during the 1972/73 season, the total quantity of chilled orange juice packed from fresh oranges was almost the same as last season. The record pack of chilled orange juice at 138 million gallons was attributed mainly to the increases from reprocessed bulk single-strength orange juice and reconstituted bulk frozen concentrate.

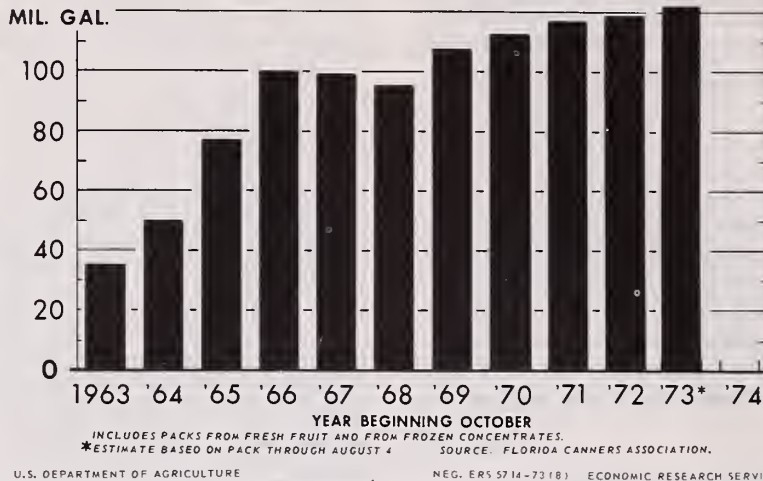
Demand has been strong for chilled juice in recent years. Total movement through August 11 this season was 109 million gallons, up from 96 million during the same period a year ago in spite of slightly higher retail prices. For the first six months of 1973, chilled orange juice averaged 48.9 cents per quart compared to 47.4 cents during the same months in 1972.

The 1972/73 pack of chilled grapefruit juice through August 4 was 15.8 million gallons, slightly less than at the same time a year ago. Juice from fresh fruit accounted for 84 percent of the volume. With an 11 percent increase in movement so far this season, August 4 stocks were moderately smaller, 4.0 versus 4.3 million gallons on August 5, 1972.

Canned Citrus Products

Stocks of canned citrus products on hand August 11 were about 13.5 million cases (24-2's), 17 percent above a year earlier. Movement to the trade so far this season is up slightly, but not enough to offset

FLORIDA PACKS OF CHILLED ORANGE JUICE



increased supplies resulting mainly from a substantially larger carry-in and a slightly larger pack. The increase in movement of canned citrus products was due entirely to a moderate increase in canned single-strength orange juice. Current prices of canned single-strength orange juice at \$4.00 (12/46 ounces, f.o.b. Florida Canneries) are the same as a year ago. The price of canned single-strength grapefruit juice is \$3.75, (12/46 ounces, f.o.b. Florida

Canneries) compared with \$4.45 a year ago. Prices of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were once raised to \$4.00 from \$3.75 in mid-June, but the packers were drawn back to \$3.75 a week later because of the Administration's Phase 3½ Program.

The USDA recently announced the purchase of 1.2 million cases of 12/46 ounce canned grapefruit juice for distribution to needy families. No purchase of this item was made last year.

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION AND PRICES

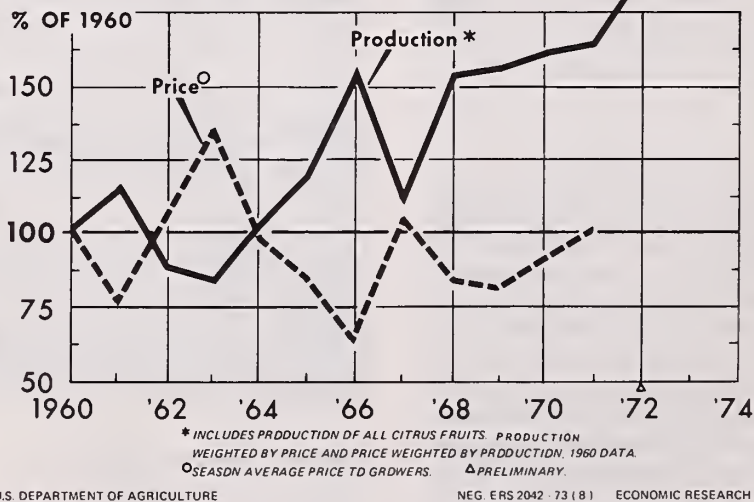


Table 1.—U.S. fruit and tree nuts: Production, 1970-72, and indicated 1973

Crop	1970	1971	1972	1973
	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>
Noncitrus fruit:				
Apples	3,129	3,040	2,905	3,028
Apricots	176	150	127	157
Cherries, sweet	122	140	95	146
Cherries, tart	119	139	135	85
Cranberries	¹ 102	¹ 113	¹ 104	108
Figs	49	45	38	² Jan. 1, 1973
Grapes	3,119	3,997	2,570	3,733
Nectarines	66	69	86	85
Peaches	1,494	1,431	1,207	1,323
Pears	539	707	608	724
Prunes and plums	777	559	353	690
Strawberries	248	260	229	229
Total	9,940	10,650	8,457	³ 10,308
Tree nuts:				
Almonds	124	134	125	130
Filberts	9	11	10	² Sept.
Pecans	78	124	92	² Sept.
Walnuts	112	136	117	145
Total	323	405	344	- - -
Citrus fruit: ⁴				
Oranges	8,222	8,237	9,766	² Dec.
Grapefruit	2,472	2,623	2,662	² Dec.
Lemons	625	634	824	² Nov.
Limes	44	44	44	² Oct.
Tangelos	122	176	158	² Oct.
Tangerines	233	221	214	² Oct.
Temple	225	239	230	² Oct.
Total	11,943	12,174	13,898	² Dec.

¹ Includes cranberries put in set aside under the cranberry marketing orders. ² Month indicates crop report containing datum.

³ Excluding figs. ⁴ 1970 indicates 1970/71 crop.

Table 2.—Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, fresh weight basis, 1950-72¹

Year	Citrus fruits							Apples	Other fruits			
	Oranges	Tange- rines	Tangelos	Lemons	Limes	Grape- fruit	Total citrus		Apri- cots	Avo- cados	Bananas	Cherries
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950 ...	26.9	2.2	---	4.0	0.1	8.5	41.7	22.7	0.3	0.4	20.9	0.8
1951 ...	28.8	2.0	---	4.0	.2	10.8	45.8	25.7	.4	.5	20.5	.7
1952 ...	27.9	2.1	---	3.9	.1	11.1	45.1	21.6	.4	.5	20.6	.8
1953 ...	27.6	2.3	---	3.7	.2	10.3	44.1	20.9	.4	.5	19.5	.7
1954 ...	24.5	2.1	---	3.6	.1	11.7	42.0	20.0	.3	.8	18.9	.7
1955 ...	24.8	2.2	---	3.4	.1	11.3	41.8	19.6	.4	.4	17.8	.7
1956 ...	22.6	2.0	0.1	3.1	.2	11.1	39.1	18.9	.2	.3	18.0	.5
1957 ...	21.6	1.9	.1	3.3	.1	10.1	37.1	19.3	.3	.7	18.0	.6
1958 ...	17.6	1.0	.1	3.0	.2	9.1	31.0	22.5	.2	.7	17.2	.5
1959 ...	19.8	1.5	.1	2.9	.1	9.6	34.0	21.1	.3	.9	18.2	.4
1960 ...	19.3	1.2	.2	2.9	.1	10.0	33.7	18.3	.2	.4	20.5	.4
1961 ...	16.1	1.8	.2	2.8	.1	9.8	30.8	16.4	.2	.6	20.0	.5
1962 ...	15.6	1.6	.4	2.8	.1	9.0	29.5	17.4	.2	.5	16.4	.5
1963 ...	11.9	.9	.3	2.5	.1	6.4	22.1	16.7	.2	.6	16.7	.4
1964 ...	14.3	1.4	.3	2.6	.1	7.5	26.2	17.9	.2	.3	16.9	.6
1965 ...	16.4	1.5	.4	2.4	.1	8.3	29.1	16.3	.1	.6	17.9	.4
1966 ...	16.4	1.4	.5	2.3	.1	8.4	29.1	16.1	.2	.8	18.3	.5
1967 ...	18.0	1.6	.6	2.3	.1	9.0	31.6	16.2	.1	.5	18.3	.5
1968 ...	14.1	1.2	.6	2.2	.1	8.0	26.2	15.7	.1	.7	18.5	.5
1969 ...	16.3	1.3	.5	2.1	.2	7.8	28.2	14.9	.1	.5	17.9	.6
1970 ...	16.3	1.2	.6	2.1	.2	8.2	28.6	18.3	.1	.8	17.6	.6
1971 ...	16.1	1.4	.7	2.2	.2	8.6	29.2	16.1	.1	.5	18.2	.7
1972 ³ ...	14.9	1.1	.8	1.7	.2	8.5	27.2	17.2	.1	.8	18.1	.3
	Other fruits (continued)											Total
	Cran- berries	Figs	Grapes	Nectar- ines	Peaches	Pears	Pine- apples	Papayas	Plums and prunes	Straw- berries	Total other	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950 ...	0.4	0.1	5.4	0.2	7.8	4.1	0.7	---	1.7	1.6	44.4	108.8
1951 ...	.3	.1	5.9	.1	9.4	4.1	.5	---	2.2	1.8	46.5	118.0
1952 ...	.2	(²)	6.0	.2	10.8	4.4	.5	---	1.7	1.6	47.7	114.4
1953 ...	.3	(²)	4.8	.2	10.3	3.9	.4	---	2.0	1.4	44.4	109.4
1954 ...	.3	(²)	5.1	.2	10.0	3.7	.5	---	1.4	1.2	43.1	105.1
1955 ...	.3	(²)	5.0	.3	6.1	3.4	.7	---	1.7	1.2	38.0	99.4
1956 ...	.3	(²)	4.7	.2	9.0	3.7	.6	---	1.9	1.5	40.9	98.9
1957 ...	.3	(²)	3.9	.4	8.6	3.7	.6	---	1.5	1.7	40.3	96.7
1958 ...	.3	(²)	4.1	.3	10.5	3.5	.6	---	1.1	1.5	40.5	94.0
1959 ...	.2	(²)	3.8	.4	9.7	3.2	.5	---	1.6	1.4	40.6	95.7
1960 ...	.2	(²)	3.9	.5	9.5	2.6	.6	0.1	1.2	1.3	41.4	93.4
1961 ...	.3	(²)	3.5	.6	9.7	2.6	.4	.1	1.3	1.6	41.4	88.6
1962 ...	.3	(²)	4.0	.5	8.1	2.6	.4	.1	1.3	1.6	36.5	83.4
1963 ...	.2	(²)	4.0	.6	7.6	2.0	.4	.1	1.3	1.6	35.7	74.5
1964 ...	.2	(²)	3.6	.7	6.0	2.4	.5	.1	1.5	1.7	34.7	78.8
1965 ...	.2	(²)	3.9	.7	6.8	1.8	.5	.1	1.4	1.3	35.7	81.1
1966 ...	.2	(²)	3.8	.7	6.2	2.4	.5	.1	1.2	1.4	36.3	81.5
1967 ...	.1	(²)	3.1	.5	4.9	1.8	.5	.1	1.3	1.5	33.2	81.0
1968 ...	.2	(²)	3.4	.6	6.6	2.0	.5	.1	1.3	1.8	36.3	78.2
1969 ...	.2	(²)	3.1	.6	6.8	2.3	.6	.1	1.1	1.7	35.6	78.7
1970 ...	.2	(²)	2.5	.6	5.7	2.1	.7	.1	1.5	1.8	34.3	81.2
1971 ...	.2	(²)	2.1	.6	5.7	2.5	.6	.1	1.3	1.9	34.5	79.8
1972 ³ ...	.2	(²)	1.8	.8	4.2	2.5	.7	.1	1.1	1.7	32.4	76.8

¹ All data on calendar-year basis with exception of citrus fruits, which start October or November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Less than 0.05 pound. ³ Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for data prior to 1950.

Table 3.—Canned and chilled fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1950-72¹

Year	Canned fruit														Chilled citrus sections ²
	Apples and apple-sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (including spiced)	Pears	Pineapple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus sections	Total	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1950.....	2.4	1.1	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.1	2.6	5.9	1.6	3.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	21.6	---
1951.....	2.3	.9	.4	1.4	.8	.2	2.0	4.8	1.2	3.0	.3	.8	.9	19.0	---
1952.....	2.7	.9	.4	1.5	.8	.2	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.1	.4	.9	.7	20.8	---
1953.....	2.4	1.1	.4	1.5	.8	.1	2.1	5.3	1.7	3.3	.5	.9	.9	21.0	---
1954.....	2.5	1.0	.5	1.4	.8	.1	2.1	5.6	1.7	3.4	.4	.7	1.0	21.2	---
1955.....	2.8	1.1	.3	1.5	.9	.1	2.4	5.5	1.9	3.4	.5	.9	1.2	22.5	---
1956.....	3.1	1.1	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.3	1.6	3.3	.5	.6	1.1	21.7	0.2
1957.....	3.1	1.0	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	1.8	3.2	.5	1.0	.8	22.3	.3
1958.....	3.3	.9	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	2.0	3.3	.4	.8	1.1	22.7	.2
1959.....	3.2	.9	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.7	5.9	1.9	3.1	.3	.8	.8	22.1	.2
1960.....	3.4	1.1	.2	1.1	.6	.1	2.7	6.1	2.0	3.2	.3	.8	1.0	22.6	.4
1961.....	3.6	1.2	.2	1.2	1.0	.1	2.7	6.2	1.8	3.1	.2	1.0	.9	23.2	.4
1962.....	3.4	.9	.2	1.2	.8	.1	2.8	6.4	2.1	2.8	.4	.8	.9	22.8	.4
1963.....	3.6	1.1	.1	1.0	.8	.1	2.8	6.6	2.0	3.2	.3	.8	.6	23.0	.3
1964.....	3.7	1.0	.1	1.3	.7	.1	2.6	6.6	1.6	3.2	.3	1.0	.8	23.0	.4
1965.....	3.8	1.1	.1	1.1	.8	.1	2.9	6.7	1.9	3.1	.3	.7	.9	23.5	.3
1966.....	3.3	1.1	.2	1.0	.8	.1	3.0	6.2	1.9	3.1	.4	.8	1.0	22.9	.5
1967.....	3.7	.9	.2	.8	.8	.1	2.7	6.1	1.8	3.1	.4	.9	1.1	22.6	.5
1968.....	3.5	.9	.1	.7	.9	.1	2.8	5.7	1.4	3.7	.3	.7	1.1	21.9	.4
1969.....	3.6	.9	.1	1.0	.8	(³)	3.2	6.9	2.0	3.4	.3	1.2	.8	24.2	.4
1970.....	3.7	1.0	.1	.9	.9	(³)	3.2	5.9	2.0	3.3	.3	1.1	.9	23.3	.4
1971.....	3.6	1.0	.1	.9	.8	(³)	2.7	5.4	2.0	3.3	.3	.9	.9	21.9	.3
1972 ⁴	3.5	.7	.1	.8	.8	.1	2.6	5.7	2.0	3.5	.2	.9	.8	21.7	.3

¹ Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Produced commercially in Florida. ³ Less than 0.05 pound. ⁴ Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for data prior to 1950.

Table 4.—Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1950-72¹

Year	Canned												Chilled ²					
	Citrus						Apple		Fruit nectars		Grape		Pineapple		Total	Orange	Grape-fruit	Total
	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tangerine	Citrus concentrate ³	Total	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Single strength	Concentrate ³					
														Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	3.37	2.02	1.01	0.07	0.23	1.95	8.65	0.56	0.92	0.50	1.89	---	---	0.93	13.45	---	---	---
1951	3.81	2.73	1.30	.08	.20	1.86	9.98	.50	.84	.50	2.43	---	---	.78	15.03	---	---	---
1952	3.58	2.05	.95	.09	.15	1.63	8.45	.54	.62	.82	2.82	---	---	.87	14.12	---	---	---
1953	3.13	1.97	.86	.09	.13	1.65	7.83	.51	.56	.73	2.80	---	---	.94	13.37	---	---	---
1954	3.08	2.28	.89	.08	.10	1.36	7.79	.71	.57	.73	2.41	---	---	.97	13.18	---	---	---
1955	2.95	2.18	.78	.11	.09	1.16	7.27	.54	.73	.73	2.78	---	---	1.01	13.06	0.94	---	0.94
1956	2.42	2.21	.66	.09	.09	1.57	6.95	.66	1.27	.85	2.69	---	---	1.26	13.68	1.05	0.07	1.12
1957	2.45	1.94	.58	.12	.09	1.66	6.84	.68	1.37	.59	2.32	0.79	1.21	1.21	13.80	1.72	.05	1.77
1958	2.66	1.74	.72	.12	.07	1.62	6.93	.77	1.24	.84	2.38	1.27	1.05	1.05	14.50	1.60	.04	1.64
1959	1.91	1.56	.49	.15	.08	1.07	5.26	.97	1.03	.78	1.92	1.27	.87	.87	12.10	1.87	.03	1.90
1960	2.12	1.51	.51	.13	.07	1.45	5.79	.89	1.06	.76	2.15	1.25	1.06	1.06	12.96	2.10	.02	2.12
1961	1.70	1.39	.45	.13	.06	1.52	5.25	.95	.52	.71	2.07	1.19	1.05	1.05	11.74	1.65	.03	1.68
1962	1.92	1.48	.47	.13	.06	1.05	5.11	1.05	.52	.65	2.09	1.18	1.06	1.06	11.66	2.19	.08	2.27
1963	1.69	1.30	.42	.13	.04	1.70	5.28	1.21	.36	.63	2.61	1.74	1.11	1.11	12.94	1.14	.03	1.17
1964	1.17	1.09	.30	.11	.04	1.61	4.32	1.49	.28	.65	1.97	1.64	1.11	1.11	11.46	1.29	.07	1.36
1965	1.24	1.39	.30	.10	.02	.97	4.02	1.53	.38	.74	1.84	1.19	1.16	1.16	10.86	1.90	.05	1.95
1966	1.53	1.73	.34	.10	.02	.99	4.71	1.17	.40	.63	1.92	1.73	1.10	1.10	11.66	3.04	.14	3.18
1967	1.57	2.33	.39	.10	.02	1.08	5.49	1.35	.39	.67	1.76	.96	1.09	1.09	11.71	4.15	.23	4.38
1968	1.19	2.22	.32	.10	.01	1.35	5.19	1.69	.37	.55	2.14	1.51	.75	.75	12.20	3.96	.24	4.20
1969	1.30	2.94	.33	.10	.01	2.55	7.23	2.41	.41	.54	1.61	1.83	1.10	1.10	15.13	3.87	.30	4.17
1970	1.75	2.98	.33	.10	.01	1.45	6.62	2.67	.70	.58	1.60	1.37	1.11	1.11	14.65	4.35	.34	4.69
1971	1.60	3.27	.30	.10	(⁴)	2.18	7.45	3.25	.68	.70	1.55	1.20	1.09	1.09	15.92	4.35	.43	4.78
1972 ⁴	1.47	3.28	.25	.10	.01	3.25	8.36	2.73	.56	.54	1.68	1.12	.67	.67	15.66	4.58	.62	5.20

¹ Civilian consumption only. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning prior to year indicated. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Chilled fruit juice produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale. ³ Single-strength equivalent. ⁴ Preliminary. ⁵ Less than 0.005 pound.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation, for data prior to 1950.

Table 5.—Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1950-72¹

Year	Black-berries	Blue-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscellaneous ²	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950...	0.10	0.14	0.22	0.89	0.12	0.29	0.06	0.60	0.05	0.16	0.13	2.76
1951...	.06	.04	.21	1.03	.10	.21	.04	.60	.03	.16	.09	2.57
1952...	.07	.14	.22	1.25	.11	.28	.04	.63	.04	.20	.12	3.10
1953...	.08	.11	.14	1.28	.09	.24	.03	.58	.08	.22	.14	2.99
1954...	.10	.06	.13	1.48	.12	.31	.04	.52	(³)	.17	.11	3.04
1955...	.12	.19	.24	1.51	.10	.41	.04	.66	.10	.26	.15	3.78
1956...	.07	.19	.20	1.57	.13	.51	.04	.69	.04	.23	.29	3.96
1957...	.05	.11	.14	1.61	.06	.34	.05	.66	.13	.24	.27	3.66
1958...	.10	.08	.23	1.61	.26	.39	.03	.52	.12	.14	.15	3.63
1959...	.10	.12	.20	1.37	(³)	.39	.04	.62	.08	.22	.23	3.37
1960...	.14	.10	.21	1.28	.12	.40	.07	.71	.03	.24	.20	3.50
1961...	.10	.16	.20	1.38	.08	.37	.06	.64	.12	.27	.19	3.57
1962...	.14	.19	.17	1.42	.11	.32	.06	.74	.08	.30	.23	3.76
1963...	.14	.21	.17	1.56	.09	.41	.07	.71	.08	.32	.14	3.90
1964...	.12	.18	.17	1.31	.07	.44	.06	.62	.12	.24	.26	3.59
1965...	.07	.19	.13	1.39	.07	.45	.06	.78	.06	.32	.16	3.68
1966...	.07	.15	.15	1.40	.03	.39	.10	.74	.05	.30	.17	3.55
1967...	.12	.17	.17	1.40	.07	.55	.10	.54	.05	.30	.23	3.70
1968...	.17	.25	.18	1.42	.12	.49	.08	.53	.12	.29	.19	3.84
1969...	.14	.21	.14	1.42	.10	.54	.06	.60	.07	.29	.20	3.77
1970...	.11	.21	.16	1.18	.06	.48	.06	.61	.03	.26	.17	3.33
1971...	.17	.18	.16	1.40	.07	.54	.07	.68	.01	.25	.16	3.69
1972 ⁴ ..	.11	.19	.12	1.37	.06	.67	.05	.64	.01	.32	.15	3.69

¹ Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus purees, and miscellaneous fruits and berries. ³ Less than 0.005 pound. ⁴ Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for data prior to 1950.

Table 6.—Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, 1950-72¹

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Blend		Lemon	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1950	1.36	4.74	0.05	0.18	0.04	0.14	0.03	0.03
1951	1.89	6.64	.07	.25	.05	.18	.03	.03
1952	3.06	10.76	.04	.14	.03	.11	.06	.11
1953	3.36	11.82	.07	.25	.03	.11	.10	.20
1954	3.59	12.65	.08	.28	.04	.14	.11	.26
1955	4.08	14.33	.08	.28	.05	.18	.10	.25
1956	3.96	13.96	.10	.35	.04	.14	.10	.23
1957	4.32	15.23	.15	.53	.04	.14	.13	.31
1958	3.31	11.67	.16	.56	.03	.11	.05	.18
1959	4.11	14.49	.23	.81	.04	.14	.11	.29
1960	4.43	15.62	.16	.56	.03	.11	.12	.35
1961	4.34	15.30	.14	.49	.01	.04	.05	.13
1962	5.10	17.98	.16	.56	.01	.04	.05	.13
1963	3.36	11.84	.12	.42	.01	.04	.06	.16
1964	3.00	10.58	.13	.46	(²)	(²)	.05	.15
1965	4.00	14.10	.15	.53	.01	.04	.05	.13
1966	3.82	13.47	.16	.56	(²)	(²)	.04	.09
1967	5.53	19.49	.22	.78	(²)	(²)	.05	.13
1968	4.83	17.03	.15	.53	(²)	(²)	.04	.09
1969	4.88	17.20	.14	.49	(²)	(²)	.04	.09
1970	5.85	20.62	.21	.74	(²)	(²)	.03	.06
1971	5.77	20.34	.23	.81	(²)	(²)	.03	.06
1972 ³	5.62	19.81	.29	1.02	(²)	(²)	.04	.09

Year	Lemonade base		Limeade		Tangerine		Total	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1950	0.04	0.03	---	---	---	---	1.52	5.12
1951 .....	.15	.12	---	---	---	---	2.19	7.22
1952 .....	.33	.28	---	---	0.01	0.04	3.53	11.44
1953 .....	.49	.36	---	---	.03	.11	4.08	12.85
1954 .....	.52	.38	0.03	0.11	.03	.11	4.40	13.93
1955 .....	.52	.38	.07	.25	.04	.14	4.94	15.81
1956 .....	.55	.41	.07	.25	.04	.14	4.86	15.48
1957 .....	.58	.43	.04	.14	.06	.21	5.32	16.99
1958 .....	.71	.53	.03	.11	.03	.11	4.32	13.27
1959 .....	.85	.63	.04	.14	.04	.14	5.42	16.64
1960 .....	.76	.56	.04	.14	.04	.14	5.58	17.48
1961 .....	.61	.45	.04	.14	.05	.18	5.24	16.73
1962 .....	.48	.36	.04	.14	.08	.28	5.92	19.49
1963 .....	.44	.33	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.06	13.04
1964 .....	.51	.38	.06	.21	.05	.18	3.80	11.96
1965 .....	.51	.38	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.79	15.43
1966 .....	.44	.33	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.53	14.70
1967 .....	.48	.36	.03	.11	.05	.18	6.36	21.05
1968 .....	.41	.30	.02	.07	.04	.14	5.49	18.16
1969 .....	.39	.29	.02	.07	.04	.14	5.51	18.28
1970 .....	.33	.24	.03	.11	.05	.18	6.50	21.95
1971 .....	.35	.26	.04	.14	.05	.18	6.47	21.79
1972 ³ .....	.37	.27	.04	.14	.05	.18	6.41	21.51

¹ Civilian consumption. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Product weight includes concentrated and single strength juices. Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.84 to 1 through 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953. ² Less than 0.005 pound. ³ Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for data prior to 1950.

Table 7.—Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, 1950-72¹

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates ²	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes ³	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	0.15	0.15	0.56	0.34	0.11	0.01	1.06	1.68	4.06
1951 .....	.13	.12	.51	.32	.12	.01	.81	1.79	3.81
1952 .....	.11	.10	.51	.30	.10	.01	.96	1.73	3.82
1953 .....	.11	.13	.46	.31	.10	(⁴)	.84	1.80	3.75
1954 .....	.12	.10	.51	.31	.10	.02	.95	1.76	3.87
1955 .....	.11	.14	.51	.30	.09	.01	.71	1.73	3.60
1956 .....	.09	.09	.53	.33	.07	(⁴)	.82	1.75	3.68
1957 .....	.09	.08	.60	.33	.07	.01	.87	1.52	3.57
1958 .....	.10	.04	.39	.35	.06	.01	.66	1.38	2.99
1959 .....	.10	.06	.40	.31	.07	.01	.71	1.58	3.24
1960 .....	.10	.07	.45	.34	.06	.01	.62	1.42	3.07
1961 .....	.09	.07	.34	.33	.05	(⁴)	.62	1.60	3.10
1962 .....	.12	.05	.36	.26	.06	(⁴)	.68	1.47	3.00
1963 .....	.08	.06	.37	.30	.05	(⁴)	.58	1.49	2.93
1964 .....	.09	.06	.31	.27	.04	(⁴)	.67	1.45	2.89
1965 .....	.09	.06	.31	.33	.05	(⁴)	.59	1.54	2.97
1966 .....	.15	.06	.31	.27	.04	(⁴)	.54	1.64	3.01
1967 .....	.10	.05	.31	.20	.03	(⁴)	.56	1.52	2.77
1968 .....	.11	.06	.27	.25	.03	(⁴)	.66	1.44	2.82
1969 .....	.18	.05	.21	.16	(⁴)	(⁴)	.57	1.47	2.64
1970 .....	.11	.06	.28	.23	.02	(⁴)	.68	1.34	2.72
1971 .....	.06	.06	.31	.19	.02	.01	.60	1.36	2.61
1972 ⁵ .....	.10	.05	.30	.14	.03	.01	.55	.97	2.15

¹ Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption only.Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Pits-in basis.³ Excludes quantities used for juice. ⁴ Less than 0.005 pound.⁵ Preliminary.Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for data prior to 1950.Table 8.—Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1950-72¹

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamia	Other ²	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	0.32	0.06	0.30	0.37	---	0.57	1.6
1951 .....	.26	.08	.36	.43	---	.49	1.6
1952 .....	.28	.09	.38	.46	---	.50	1.7
1953 .....	.25	.06	.46	.33	---	.50	1.6
1954 .....	.24	.07	.33	.39	---	.58	1.6
1955 .....	.23	.07	.26	.35	---	.59	1.5
1956 .....	.19	.05	.35	.33	---	.49	1.4
1957 .....	.24	.07	.37	.32	---	.59	1.6
1958 .....	.20	.07	.37	.36	---	.57	1.6
1959 .....	.27	.08	.30	.36	0.01	.52	1.5
1960 .....	.30	.07	.36	.32	.01	.52	1.6
1961 .....	.28	.07	.44	.30	.01	.53	1.6
1962 .....	.27	.05	.27	.32	.01	.56	1.5
1963 .....	.22	.05	.45	.32	.01	.56	1.6
1964 .....	.27	.05	.43	.32	.01	.54	1.6
1965 .....	.28	.06	.52	.32	.01	.54	1.7
1966 .....	.30	.07	.41	.35	.01	.53	1.7
1967 .....	.31	.07	.40	.35	.01	.58	1.7
1968 .....	.33	.07	.39	.30	.02	.67	1.8
1969 .....	.31	.05	.42	.34	.01	.57	1.7
1970 .....	.31	.06	.37	.37	.02	.59	1.7
1971 .....	.35	.07	.38	.43	.02	.61	1.9
1972 ³ .....	.41	.07	.40	.46	.02	.71	2.1

¹ Crop year beginning July of year indicated. Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii.² Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous.Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for data prior to 1950.

Table 9.—Fruits, per capita consumption: Fresh-weight equivalent, 1950-72¹

Year	Citrus				Apples				Other fruit				All fruit ⁴						
	Fresh ²	Canned ²	Canned juice ²	Chilled ³	Frozen	Total	Fresh ⁴	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total		Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Dried	Total	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1950	41.7	1.5	19.8	---	10.8	73.8	22.7	3.5	.9	.5	1.2	28.8	44.4	20.6	5.9	2.4	13.3	86.6	189.2
1951	45.8	1.7	20.8	---	15.2	83.5	25.7	3.4	.8	.4	1.2	31.5	46.5	17.9	6.5	2.2	12.7	85.8	200.8
1952	45.1	1.5	17.0	---	21.5	85.1	21.6	4.0	.8	.5	1.0	27.9	47.7	19.6	7.4	2.7	12.5	89.9	202.9
1953	44.1	1.8	16.0	---	24.4	86.3	20.9	3.5	.8	.4	.9	26.5	44.4	20.0	7.3	2.6	12.5	86.8	199.6
1954	42.0	1.9	15.8	---	27.1	86.8	20.0	3.6	1.1	.5	.9	26.1	43.1	20.0	6.6	2.6	12.5	84.8	197.7
1955	41.8	2.2	14.9	1.7	30.9	91.5	19.6	4.0	.8	.7	.9	26.0	38.0	20.7	7.5	3.2	12.4	81.8	199.3
1956	39.1	2.0	14.3	2.4	30.3	88.1	18.9	4.4	1.0	.9	.8	26.0	40.9	19.4	8.4	3.3	12.0	84.0	198.1
1957	37.1	1.5	14.1	3.6	33.0	89.3	19.3	4.4	1.0	.6	.7	26.0	40.3	20.0	8.9	3.2	11.9	84.3	199.6
1958	31.0	2.1	14.3	3.8	25.8	77.0	22.5	4.7	1.2	.7	.7	29.8	40.5	19.8	9.8	3.1	10.8	84.0	190.8
1959	34.0	1.6	10.9	3.8	32.6	82.9	21.1	4.5	1.5	.7	.8	28.6	40.6	19.5	8.5	2.9	10.3	81.8	193.3
1960	33.7	2.0	11.6	4.4	34.2	85.9	18.3	4.8	1.4	.7	.8	26.0	41.4	19.3	9.0	3.1	10.8	83.6	195.5
1961	30.8	1.8	10.7	3.7	32.1	79.1	16.4	5.0	1.5	.6	.8	24.3	41.4	19.4	8.0	3.2	10.4	82.4	185.8
1962	29.5	1.9	10.5	4.5	37.2	83.6	17.4	4.8	1.6	.5	.8	25.1	36.5	18.8	8.0	3.5	10.6	77.4	186.1
1963	22.1	1.3	10.7	3.5	25.1	62.7	16.7	5.1	1.9	.7	.9	25.3	35.7	19.0	9.6	3.5	10.2	78.0	166.0
1964	26.2	1.7	8.7	3.5	23.5	63.6	17.9	5.1	2.3	.7	.6	26.6	34.7	18.6	8.3	3.3	10.2	75.1	165.3
1965	29.1	1.8	8.1	4.4	29.6	73.0	16.3	5.4	2.4	.8	.7	25.6	35.7	18.8	7.6	3.3	10.4	75.8	174.4
1966	29.1	2.0	9.5	7.1	28.0	75.7	16.1	4.5	1.8	.7	.9	24.0	36.3	18.7	8.5	3.2	10.6	77.3	177.0
1967	31.6	2.2	11.1	9.3	40.0	94.2	16.2	5.1	2.1	.9	1.0	25.3	33.2	18.0	7.0	3.3	10.4	71.9	191.4
1968	26.2	2.1	10.5	8.9	34.3	82.0	15.7	4.9	2.6	.8	.9	24.9	36.3	17.9	8.0	3.4	9.9	75.5	182.4
1969	28.2	1.7	14.6	8.7	34.5	87.7	14.9	5.0	3.7	.9	1.1	25.6	35.6	20.1	8.0	3.3	9.6	76.6	189.9
1970	28.6	1.8	13.4	9.8	41.4	95.0	18.3	5.2	4.1	.8	1.2	29.6	34.3	18.9	7.7	2.9	9.4	73.2	197.8
1971	29.2	2.0	15.1	9.8	41.2	97.3	16.1	5.0	5.0	.9	.7	27.7	34.5	17.8	7.4	3.2	9.4	72.3	197.3
1972 ⁵	27.2	1.7	16.8	10.6	40.9	97.2	17.2	4.8	4.2	1.1	.6	27.9	32.4	18.0	6.7	3.1	8.6	68.8	193.9

¹ Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only. Beginning

1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ² Crop and pack year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. ³ Includes juice beginning 1955 and fruit beginning 1956. ⁴ Includes only apples grown in commercial areas. ⁵ Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for data prior to 1950.

Table 10.—Total noncitrus fruits: Production and utilization, United States, crops of 1950-72¹

Year	Production ²	Utilization of sales			
		Fresh		Processed	
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1950	8,767	3,762	42.9	5,005	57.1
1951	9,494	3,853	40.6	5,641	59.4
1952	8,929	3,875	43.4	5,054	56.6
1953	8,629	3,723	43.1	4,906	56.9
1954	8,841	3,799	43.0	5,042	57.0
1955	9,181	3,526	38.4	5,655	61.6
1956	9,290	3,652	39.3	5,638	60.7
1957	9,154	4,033	44.1	5,121	55.9
1958	9,621	4,225	43.9	5,396	56.1
1959	³ 10,016	4,012	40.1	5,975	59.7
1960	³ 9,294	3,663	39.4	5,628	60.6
1961	³ 10,014	3,862	38.6	6,146	61.4
1962	10,041	3,845	38.3	6,196	61.7
1963	10,185	3,669	36.0	6,516	64.0
1964	10,827	3,708	34.2	7,043	65.1
1965	11,095	3,658	33.0	7,348	66.2
1966	10,452	3,626	34.7	6,741	64.5
1967	8,979	3,204	35.7	5,697	63.4
1968	10,222	3,568	34.9	6,568	64.3
1969	11,418	3,883	34.0	7,421	65.0
1970	10,088	3,541	35.1	6,449	63.9
1971	10,742	3,601	33.5	7,080	65.9
1972 ⁴	8,582	3,262	38.0	5,260	61.3

¹ Apples (commercial crop), apricots, avocados, cherries (tart and sweet), cranberries, dates, figs, grapes, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, pomegranates, prunes, Florida pineapple, and strawberries. ² Having value. Production includes culls and cannery diversion of clingstone peaches not sold. ³ Includes the following amounts of cranberries for which

indemnity payment was received (000 tons): 1959—29; 1960—3; 1961—6. ⁴ Preliminary.

Data prepared from noncitrus fruit production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA.

Table 11.—Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1964-72¹

Commodity and crop year	Production ²	Utilization					
		Fresh ³	Processed (fresh equivalent)				
			Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed and other ⁴	Total processed ⁵
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apples:							
1964	3,120,150	1,784,450	655,400	67,950	99,450	512,900	1,335,700
1965	3,000,500	1,691,300	654,300	92,100	109,100	453,700	1,309,200
1966	2,825,100	1,614,750	521,750	127,200	99,900	461,500	1,210,350
1967	2,702,750	1,589,150	553,400	79,800	129,050	351,350	1,113,600
1968	2,723,200	1,596,650	587,600	86,850	114,150	337,950	1,126,550
1969	3,354,700	1,850,350	699,350	140,100	110,950	553,950	1,504,350
1970	3,128,700	1,765,300	579,150	93,500	89,800	600,950	1,363,400
1971	3,040,300	1,732,950	546,750	48,700	95,200	616,700	1,307,350
1972	2,905,000	1,647,450	486,400	70,400	117,650	583,100	1,257,550
Avocados:							
1964	36,080	36,080	---	---	---	---	---
1965	60,800	60,800	---	---	---	---	---
1966	80,300	80,300	---	---	---	---	---
1967	52,100	52,100	---	---	---	---	---
1968	73,700	73,700	---	---	---	---	---
1969	47,000	47,000	---	---	---	---	---
1970	85,800	85,800	---	---	---	---	---
1971	45,300	45,300	---	---	---	---	---
1972	86,200	86,200	---	---	---	---	---
Cranberries:							
1964	66,225	20,510	---	---	---	---	42,130
1965	71,140	18,180	---	---	---	---	48,915
1966	78,580	16,635	---	---	---	---	58,030
1967	70,215	13,915	---	---	---	---	51,720
1968	73,340	15,095	---	---	---	---	55,425
1969	91,155	17,105	---	---	---	---	70,630
1970	92,230	18,350	---	---	---	---	70,000
1971	81,990	20,050	---	---	---	---	57,940
1972	98,800	16,075	---	---	---	---	78,355
Grapes:							
1964	3,478,000	551,883	60,000	1,034,800	---	1,831,317	2,926,117
1965	4,325,960	599,574	54,800	1,297,000	---	2,374,586	3,726,386
1966	3,733,340	597,350	62,000	1,185,700	---	1,888,290	3,135,990
1967	3,062,190	466,750	54,000	751,800	---	1,789,640	2,595,440
1968	3,549,040	557,967	64,000	1,111,100	---	1,815,973	2,991,073
1969	3,897,510	561,963	66,300	1,010,200	---	2,259,047	3,335,547
1970	3,119,330	406,006	53,700	821,800	---	1,837,824	2,713,324
1971	3,996,720	409,950	58,400	880,900	---	2,647,470	3,586,770
1972	2,569,650	349,585	50,500	437,400	---	1,732,165	2,220,065
Nectarines:							
1964	75,000	73,200	---	---	---	---	1,800
1965	64,800	63,700	---	---	---	---	1,100
1966	68,000	67,200	---	---	---	---	800
1967	55,000	54,300	---	---	---	---	700
1968	64,000	63,100	---	---	---	---	900
1969	66,000	65,000	---	---	---	---	1,000
1970	66,000	64,800	---	---	---	---	1,200
1971	69,000	68,100	---	---	---	---	900
1972	86,000	85,400	---	---	---	---	600

Continued

Table 11.—Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1964-72¹—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production ²	Utilization					
		Fresh ³	Processed (fresh equivalent)				
			Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed and other ⁴	Total processed
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Olives:							
1964	54,000	900	37,500	---	---	15,600	53,100
1965	50,000	600	37,800	---	---	11,600	49,400
1966	63,000	800	45,500	---	---	16,700	62,200
1967	14,000	300	10,230	---	---	3,470	13,700
1968	86,000	600	62,800	---	---	22,600	85,400
1969	70,000	600	51,700	---	---	17,700	69,400
1970	52,000	600	39,200	---	---	12,200	51,400
1971	55,000	700	39,600	---	---	14,700	54,300
1972	24,200	200	20,000	---	---	4,000	24,000
Strawberries:							
1964	274,500	154,900	---	---	---	---	119,600
1965	216,400	131,450	---	---	---	---	84,950
1966	232,200	132,950	---	---	---	---	99,250
1967	237,000	140,900	---	---	---	---	96,100
1968	262,800	168,650	---	---	---	---	94,150
1969	243,100	157,700	---	---	---	---	85,400
1970	248,150	158,600	---	---	---	---	89,550
1971	260,450	170,200	---	---	---	---	90,250
1972	229,150	159,850	---	---	---	---	69,300
Bush berries:⁶							
1964	36,153	1,394	---	---	---	---	34,759
1965	41,541	1,437	---	---	---	---	40,104
1966	46,439	1,400	---	---	---	---	45,039
1967	41,977	1,902	---	---	---	---	40,075
1968	37,443	1,875	---	---	---	---	35,568
1969	42,952	1,895	---	---	---	---	41,057
1970	39,530	1,858	---	---	---	---	37,672
1971	33,803	2,076	---	---	---	---	31,727
1972	31,145	2,150	---	---	---	---	28,995

¹ Production and utilization of apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, 1964-72 crops, published in the July 1973 *Fruit Situation*. ² Having value. ³ Includes home use. *Avocadoes*, include some quantities processed. ⁴ *Apples*, mostly crushed for juice, cider, vinegar, and wine; *grapes*, mostly

crushed for wine and juice; and *olives*, crushed for oil, and includes California Spanish, Greek, and Sicilian styles, chopped, minced, brined, and other cures. ⁵ *Cranberries*, mostly canned. ⁶ Washington and Oregon.

Table 12.—Apples, commercial crop¹: Production by varieties, United States, 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973

Variety	1971	1972	1973	Variety	1971	1972	1973
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Summer:				Winter, cont'd.:			
Gravenstein	83.6	99.2	107.9	Golden Delicious	801.7	913.3	944.4
Other summer	100.4	86.5	(²)	McIntosh	769.8	656.7	556.6
Total	184.0	185.7	(²)	Northern Spy	122.2	115.0	(²)
Fall:				R.I. Greening	170.5	121.9	69.0
Grimes Golden	31.6	26.7	(²)	Rome Beauty	539.2	455.4	457.3
Jonathan	402.6	360.7	324.7	Stayman	287.4	222.2	249.9
Wealthy	38.2	25.9	(²)	Winesap	166.1	160.3	188.7
Other fall	76.5	85.6	(²)	Yellow Newton	146.3	144.6	141.5
Total	548.9	498.9	(²)	York Imperial	360.4	273.9	275.4
Winter:				Other winter	241.3	203.4	(²)
Baldwin	48.9	34.4	(²)	Total	5,638.2	5,136.7	(²)
Ben Davis and Gano ..	15.2	3.1	(²)	Other	---	---	548.7
Cortland	180.2	125.9	134.8	Total all varieties	6,371.1	5,821.3	6,055.9
Delicious	1,789.0	1,706.6	2,057.0				

¹ Commercial crops refer to the total production of apples in orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. Data include small quantities of mature fruit not harvested and excess cullage of

harvested fruit not included in data in table 13. ² Data not available for this variety individually but are included in "Other" category for 1973.

Table 13.—Apples, commercial crop¹: Production, 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973

State and area	1971 ²	1972 ²	1973	State and area	1971 ²	1972 ²	1973
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Eastern States:				Central States cont'd.:			
Maine	92.0	75.0	70.0	Wisconsin	65.0	65.0	53.0
New Hampshire	65.0	55.0	47.0	Minnesota	23.5	26.0	27.0
Vermont	40.7	40.6	32.0	Iowa	10.6	13.3	10.4
Massachusetts	105.0	91.0	84.0	Missouri	56.2	60.0	51.0
Rhode Island	4.0	3.2	3.5	Kansas	15.0	12.0	15.0
Connecticut	45.2	30.0	34.0	Kentucky	19.4	14.1	10.0
New York	925.0	770.0	720.0	Tennessee	9.4	9.2	4.0
New Jersey	110.0	88.0	110.0	Arkansas	9.6	8.6	6.0
Pennsylvania	505.0	400.0	425.0	Total	1,251.7	1,248.2	936.4
Delaware	12.0	11.0	12.0	Western States:			
Maryland	69.0	66.0	66.0	Idaho	90.0	50.0	120.0
Virginia	480.0	420.0	410.0	Colorado	74.0	11.0	91.0
West Virginia	250.0	215.0	210.0	New Mexico	12.0	2.0	40.0
North Carolina	185.0	245.0	225.0	Utah	25.0	4.0	55.0
South Carolina	15.0	20.0	15.0	Washington	1,200.0	1,370.0	1,700.0
Total	2,902.9	2,529.8	2,463.5	Oregon	125.0	105.0	140.0
Central States:				California	400.0	490.0	510.0
Ohio	150.0	135.0	115.0	Total	1,926.0	2,032.0	2,656.0
Indiana	90.0	75.0	60.0	United States	6,080.6	5,810.0	6,055.9
Illinois	103.0	100.0	85.0				
Michigan	700.0	730.0	500.0				

¹ In Orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. ² Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage.

Table 14.—Pears: Production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973

State	1971 ¹	1972 ¹	1973	Pacific Coast	1971 ¹	1972 ¹	1973
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Connecticut	1,630	2,000	1,300	Washington:			
New York	18,000	18,500	12,600	Bartlett	112,000	99,000	120,000
Pennsylvania	3,400	2,950	2,800	Other	53,400	54,000	58,000
Michigan	18,500	22,500	9,000	Total	165,400	153,000	178,000
Idaho	2,300	800	1,300	Oregon:			
Colorado	5,490	2,780	6,400	Bartlett	83,000	51,000	71,000
Utah	4,200	200	6,000	Other	96,000	59,000	95,000
Washington	165,400	153,000	178,000	Total	179,000	110,000	166,000
Oregon	179,000	110,000	166,000	California:			
California	309,000	295,600	341,000	Bartlett	301,000	286,000	330,000
				Other	8,000	9,600	11,000
				Total	309,000	295,600	341,000
				3 States:			
				Bartlett	496,000	436,000	521,000
				Other	157,400	122,600	164,000
United States . . .	706,920	608,330	724,400	Total	653,400	558,660	685,000

¹ Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage.

Table 15.—Cranberries: Production in principal States, 1970-72, and indicated 1973

State	1970 ¹	1971 ¹	1972	1973
	<i>1,000 barrels</i>	<i>1,000 barrels</i>	<i>1,000 barrels</i>	<i>1,000 barrels</i>
Massachusetts	957	1,072	819	870
New Jersey	179	237	196	215
Wisconsin	702	742	805	837
Washington	138	145	154	143
Oregon	61	69	104	100
5 States	2,037	2,265	2,078	2,165

¹ Includes cranberries put in set aside under the Cranberry Marketing Orders.

Table 16.—Peaches: Production, 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973

State	1971 ¹	1972 ¹	1973
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
New Hampshire	0.7	0.7	(²)
Massachusetts	4.4	2.7	3.0
Rhode Island .....	.3	.2	(²)
Connecticut	4.8	2.4	4.5
New York	19.0	17.0	15.0
New Jersey	125.0	25.0	105.0
Pennsylvania	105.0	80.0	81.0
Ohio	28.0	1.0	6.0
Indiana	11.0	.4	3.0
Illinois	23.3	12.0	7.0
Michigan	82.0	10.0	50.0
Missouri	20.1	20.1	8.0
Kansas	6.0	1.7	6.0
Delaware	4.0	1.0	2.9
Maryland	23.0	12.5	14.0
Virginia	38.0	22.0	24.0
West Virginia	26.0	13.0	16.0
North Carolina	35.0	25.0	30.0
South Carolina	290.0	220.0	260.0
Georgia	120.0	190.0	100.0
Kentucky	15.5	5.0	4.0
Tennessee	8.2	8.6	3.5
Alabama	16.0	24.0	17.0
Mississippi	10.4	17.0	10.0
Arkansas	43.0	42.0	36.0
Louisiana	4.0	7.0	6.5
Oklahoma	7.8	6.2	9.2
Texas	5.0	29.0	20.0
Idaho	15.0	2.0	1.0
Colorado	22.9	7.0	32.0
Utah	13.0	1.5	10.0
Washington	40.5	27.5	40.0
Oregon	14.0	4.5	11.0
California freestone	404.0	352.0	370.0
Total U.S. ³	1,584.9	1,190.0	1,305.6
California clingstone	1,278.0	1,224.0	1,340.0
United States	2,862.9	2,414.0	2,645.6

¹ Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage. ² Estimates discontinued. ³ Total U.S. except California clingstone.

Table 17.—Cherries: Production by types, 12 States, 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973

State	Sweet			Tart			All varieties		
	1971 ¹	1972 ¹	1973	1971 ¹	1972 ¹	1973	1971 ¹	1972 ¹	1973
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	6,500	4,500	3,400	20,500	14,600	12,000	27,000	19,100	15,400
Pennsylvania	800	190	660	7,600	6,770	5,200	8,400	6,960	5,860
Ohio	---	---	---	500	400	300	500	400	300
Michigan	23,500	28,000	17,000	89,000	107,000	50,000	112,500	135,000	67,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	8,350	4,580	3,000	8,350	4,580	3,000
5 Great Lake States	30,800	32,690	21,060	125,950	133,350	70,500	156,750	166,040	91,560
Montana	2,840	1,200	1,500	---	---	---	2,840	1,200	1,500
Idaho	2,800	600	1,500	---	---	---	2,800	600	1,500
Colorado	350	150	600	1,610	500	1,400	1,960	650	2,000
Utah	4,600	---	6,000	6,700	650	8,500	11,300	650	14,500
Washington	33,900	21,200	40,000	---	---	---	33,900	21,200	40,000
Oregon	32,700	19,200	40,000	5,000	900	5,000	37,700	20,100	45,000
California	32,000	20,000	35,000	---	---	---	32,000	20,000	35,000
7 Western States	109,190	62,350	124,600	13,310	2,050	14,900	122,500	64,400	139,500
12 States	139,990	95,040	145,660	139,260	135,400	85,400	279,250	230,440	231,060

¹ Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage.

Table 18.—Grapes: Production in principal States, 1971, 1972 and indicated 1973

State	1971	1972	1973	State and variety	1971	1972	1973
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	200,000	103,000	137,000	Arkansas	9,200	9,500	8,000
New Jersey	1,300	600	1,250	Arizona	14,000	13,600	11,600
Pennsylvania	57,000	37,600	41,000	Washington	79,400	62,100	66,000
Ohio	19,000	12,000	15,000	California:			
Michigan	69,000	53,000	23,000	Wine	769,000	630,000	900,000
Missouri	3,500	3,600	1,500	Table	448,000	274,000	420,000
North Carolina	2,800	2,200	2,600	Raisin	2,317,000	1,362,000	2,100,000
South Carolina	6,300	5,200	4,800	Dried ¹	191,000	105,000	---
Georgia	1,220	1,250	1,300	Not dried	1,439,000	926,000	---
				All	3,534,000	2,266,000	3,420,000
				United States	3,996,720	2,569,650	3,733,050

¹ Dried basis. 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.60 tons of fresh grapes for 1971 and 4.15 for 1972.

Table 19.—Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973¹

Crop and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1971	1972	1973 ²	1971	1972	1973 ²	1971	1972	1973 ²
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Strawberries:									
Winter									
Florida	1.6	1.6	1.4	11.0	12.5	13.5	17.6	20.0	18.9
Spring:									
Louisiana	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.4	6.0	5.0	8.1	7.2	6.0
California	8.3	7.8	8.1	36.5	36.5	36.0	303.0	284.7	291.6
Massachusetts .....	.2	.2	.2	4.0	4.0	4.5	1.0	1.0	1.1
New York	1.6	1.3	1.2	3.5	2.4	2.6	5.6	3.1	3.1
New Jersey	1.3	1.2	1.1	5.3	3.8	4.5	6.9	4.6	5.0
Pennsylvania	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.6	3.1	3.2	4.7	4.0	4.2
Ohio	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.7	3.3	3.6	5.9	5.6	6.1
Indiana .....	.8	.7	.6	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.0
Illinois	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.5	3.5	3.2	4.2	3.9	3.2
Michigan	5.2	4.0	3.8	4.8	5.3	4.8	25.0	21.2	18.2
Wisconsin	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.9	2.3	2.7	4.4	3.2	3.5
Missouri .....	.7	.6	.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
Maryland .....	.6	.5	.6	3.6	3.0	4.0	2.2	1.7	2.2
Virginia .....	.9	.8	.6	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.1
North Carolina	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	.9	3.2	3.4	1.9	6.7
Kentucky .....	.6	.7	.6	4.6	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.4	2.2
Tennessee .....	.9	.9	.9	3.7	2.9	1.7	3.2	2.5	1.5
Arkansas	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	3.5	3.3	2.9
Oklahoma .....	.6	.6	.6	2.9	3.7	3.9	1.9	2.4	2.5
Texas .....	.3	.3	(³)	2.5	3.0	(³)	.8	.9	(³)
Washington	4.1	3.8	3.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	26.7	24.3	22.7
Oregon	10.8	8.6	8.0	7.7	6.3	6.4	83.2	54.2	51.2
Total spring	⁴ 47.0	42.2	⁴ 40.5	10.7	10.4	10.8	503.3	438.3	438.9
United States	⁴ 48.6	43.8	⁴ 41.9	10.7	10.5	10.9	520.9	458.3	457.8

¹ Includes processing. ² Winter, preliminary forecast as of March; spring, forecast for California and Louisiana, April 1, and all other spring states, June 1. ³ Estimates discontinued. ⁴ Total does not add due to rounding.

Table 20.—Prunes and plums: Production in principal States, 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973

Crop and State	1971	1972	1973
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Prunes and plums: ¹			
Michigan	20,000	14,000	15,000
Idaho	12,800	7,080	10,000
Washington	15,500	12,400	17,000
Oregon	16,700	8,400	33,000
Total 4 States	65,000	41,880	75,000
Dried prunes: ²			
California	131,000	77,000	170,000
Plums:			
California	101,000	96,000	105,000
United States	559,000	352,700	690,000

¹ Mostly prunes, however, estimates include small quantities of plums in all States. Unharvested production and excess cullage are excluded in 1971 and 1972. ² In California the drying ratio is 3.00:1 for 1971 and 2.79:1 for 1972.

Table 21.—Tree nuts: Production in principal States, 1971, 1972, and indicated 1973

Crop and State	1971	1972	1973	Crop and State	1971	1972	1973 ¹
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Almonds:				Pecans:			
California	134,000	125,000	130,000	North Carolina	3,250	250	
Filberts:				South Carolina	5,500	50	
Oregon	11,000	9,600	N.A.	Georgia	45,000	24,000	
Washington	370	550	N.A.	Florida	2,000	3,200	
2 States	11,370	10,150	N.A.	Alabama	18,500	10,000	
Walnuts:				Mississippi	8,000	3,500	
English:				Arkansas	3,750	900	
California	135,000	116,000	145,000	Louisiana	14,000	6,000	
Oregon	1,400	800	500	Oklahoma	9,500	2,100	
2 States	136,400	116,800	145,500	Texas	12,000	37,500	
Macadamia nuts:				New Mexico	2,100	4,050	
Hawaii	7,035	7,083	N.A.	Total	123,600	91,550	
				Improved varieties ²	71,550	44,495	
				Native and seedling	52,050	47,055	
				Total 5 tree nuts	412,405	350,583	

¹ Available September 11. ² Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties. N.A.—Data not available temporarily.

Table 22.—Citrus fruits: Production, 1970/71, 1971/72 and indicated 1972/73¹

Crop and State	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
	<i>1,000 boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 boxes²</i>	<i>1,000 boxes²</i>
Oranges:			
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: ³			
California	17,900	22,300	19,000
Florida	82,100	68,800	90,000
Texas	4,000	3,800	5,100
Arizona	760	900	1,100
Total	104,760	95,800	115,200
Valencias:			
California	19,600	21,100	23,000
Florida	60,200	68,200	80,000
Texas	2,200	2,000	2,300
Arizona	2,800	4,000	4,400
Total	84,800	95,300	109,700
All Oranges:			
California	37,500	43,400	42,000
Florida	142,300	137,000	170,000
Texas	6,200	5,800	7,400
Arizona	3,560	4,900	5,500
Total oranges	189,560	191,100	224,900
Grapefruit:			
Florida, all	42,900	47,000	45,700
Seedless	31,100	36,100	35,500
Pink	10,900	12,300	11,900
White	20,200	23,800	23,600
Other	11,800	10,900	10,200
Texas	10,100	9,200	11,800
Arizona	2,520	2,540	2,400
California, all	5,040	5,400	5,200
Desert Valleys	3,260	3,200	3,000
Other areas	1,780	2,200	2,200
Total grapefruit	60,560	64,140	65,100
Lemons:			
California	13,300	13,600	16,800
Arizona	3,150	3,080	4,900
Total lemons	16,450	16,680	21,700
Limes:			
Florida	880	1,100	1,100
Tangelos:			
Florida	2,700	3,900	3,500
Tangerines:			
Florida	3,700	3,200	3,000
Arizona	390	570	700
California	1,140	1,260	1,200
Total tangerines	5,230	5,030	4,900
Temples:			
Florida	5,000	5,300	5,100

¹ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year and ends with completion of harvest the following year. ² Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs. and Texas, 80

lbs.; Lemons-76 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos-90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples-90 lbs. ³ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas.

Table 23.—Canned fruit: Pack and stocks, 1972/73 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks				
	1970	1971	1972	Canners			Distributors	
				June 1, 1972	June 1, 1973	July 1, 1973	June 1, 1972	June 1, 1973
	1,000 24/2½ cases	1,000 24/2½ cases	1,000 24/2½ cases	1,000 24/2½ cases	1,000 24/2½ cases	1,000 24/2½ cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruit:								
Apples	2,090	2,358	2,145	1,292	663	497	277	288
Applesauce	14,131	15,123	11,472	5,903	3,595	2,532	1,623	1,525
Apricots	¹ 3,766	¹ 3,262	¹ 3,041	¹ 561	¹ 298	n.a.	422	402
Cherries, tart	978	1,041	1,299	284	29	9	216	153
Cherries, sweet	663	536	393	315	190	n.a.	158	121
Citrus sections ²	2,591	2,091	1,956	1,154	938	806	³ 322	³ 299
Cranberries	3,881	3,453	3,501	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits ⁴	14,287	14,813	13,331	4,676	2,647	n.a.	1,735	1,860
Peaches:								
Total ex. spiced	29,541	25,762	24,016	4,833	1,787	n.a.	2,840	2,605
California only:								
Clingstone	24,878	21,839	21,233	3,890	1,591	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Freestone	2,512	2,463	1,863	792	181	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pears	8,610	10,309	9,063	3,688	2,431	n.a.	1,244	1,377
Pineapple (Hawaii)	17,813	17,705	16,540	8,663	7,012	n.a.	2,192	2,141
Purple plums	840	1,199	394	376	57	n.a.	⁵ 173	⁵ 105

¹ California only. ² Includes grapefruit sections, citrus salad and orange sections. ³ Grapefruit sections. ⁴ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. ⁵ Plums.

N.A.—Data not available.

Table 24.—Canned fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1972/73, and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks				
	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	Canners ¹			Distributors	
				July 31, 1971	July 29, 1972	July 27, 1973	July 1, 1971	July 1, 1972
	1,000 24/2 cases	1,000 24/2 cases	1,000 24/2 cases	1,000 24/2 cases	1,000 24/2 cases	1,000 24/2 cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:								
Apple	14,118	13,696	(²)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	2,500	1,984	³ 1,898	615	596	698	262	209
Grapefruit	25,993	26,777	³ 19,059	4,107	7,408	8,170	1,267	1,347
Orange	15,452	13,853	³ 13,603	2,661	3,370	5,093	873	810
Tangerine	35	16	24	23	4	⁹	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapple	13,704	13,641	12,328	⁴ 6,606	⁴ 8,210	(²)	818	790
Pineapple concentrate, s.s. basis	12,011	10,268	7,812	⁴ 5,823	⁴ 8,889	(²)	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Canners' stocks of citrus juices are Florida only. ² Data not available temporarily. ³ Florida pack only through July 28. ⁴ July 1 stocks.

Canners' stock and pack from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Distributors' stocks from Bureau of the Census.

n.a.—Data not reported.

Table 25.—Frozen fruits and berries: Packs and cold storage holdings, 1972 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1970	1971	1972	July 31		
				1971	1972	1973
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
Apples and applesauce	100,370	96,999	130,377	60,755	42,721	33,802
Apricots	12,107	10,977	15,512	14,895	17,175	16,223
Cherries, tart	121,271	159,408	145,570	¹ 91,459	¹ 99,672	¹ 68,415
Cherries, sweet	4,124	2,568	3,266			
Grapes	5,185	5,761	5,333	3,060	2,623	2,316
Peaches	47,471	59,924	46,316	15,773	21,425	8,176
Plums	² 8,269	² 3,666	² 5,075	(³)	(³)	(³)
Prunes	---	---	---	(³)	(³)	(³)
Purees, noncitrus	15,170	16,331	10,582	(³)	(³)	(³)
Blackberries ⁴	31,451	30,087	23,888	13,619	12,491	9,265
Blueberries	21,836	30,441	30,932	10,538	11,057	15,250
Boysenberries	8,478	6,245	6,203	7,057	5,041	5,685
Raspberries, black	4,095	3,635	3,876	3,302	2,660	2,508
Raspberries, red	25,409	24,467	20,485	21,369	20,389	23,151
Strawberries	201,572	199,399	146,842	216,934	168,235	187,926
Other fruits and berries	13,880	15,570	17,805	105,945	91,941	106,992
Total	620,688	665,478	612,062	564,706	495,430	479,709

¹ Tart and sweet cherries stocks combined. ² Includes prunes.³ Included with "other fruits and berries." ⁴ Includes olallieberries.

Pack data from the American Frozen Food Institute. Stocks from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 26.—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida packs and stocks, 1972/73 and earlier seasons

Item	Pack					Packers' stocks		
	Total season		December through July ¹			July 31, 1971	July 29, 1972	July 28, 1973
	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73			
	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>
Orange ²	125,187	134,229	125,186	134,171	171,522	58,894	72,899	94,843
Grapefruit	6,870	8,798	6,876	8,798	8,658	2,999	5,325	6,205
Blend	18	22	18	22	3	---	---	---
Tangerine	1,090	1,220	1,090	1,220	1,072	162	303	335
Limeade	1,648	1,498	³ 744	³ 340	N.A.	N.A.	³ 386	N.A.

¹ Through date specified in columns headed "Packers' stocks." ² Includes frozen concentrated orange juice for manufacture. ³ Packs and stocks November through July 31.

N.A.—Data not available temporarily.

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

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